

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 9, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 14

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,
Resides at New York and Pennsylvania,
and County Public Office second floor over
H. J. Jewell's jewelry store, South Erie street,
Massillon, O. Will give special attention to
all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,
Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Wash-
ing Machine, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Traction Engines, Horse power, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Corne
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-
smith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store
805 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Study It Out.

There's nothing hard to un-
derstand about this Dry Goods
Store—it's single purpose, mak-
ing it pay you to buy here is clear
as crystal—it started that way—
has stuck to it through 29 years
of growing business—and is go-
ing to keep at it more diligently
than ever—with goods and
prices.

We start this June, first
month of summer, with the
largest stock of choice warm
weather goods yet shown—late
new styles priced to show you
pocketbook advantage and bring
the biggest business in the
store's history.

Summer Silks and Dress
Goods, Wash Goods, Suits, Shirt
Waists, Jackets, Curtains and
Decorations, and kindred lines.
Detailed investigation, either
by sample, by catalogue, or by
coming in person will show we
mean business.

Finest collection of

ORGANDIES

you'll find—8c to 30c—pretty
printings, 10, 12½, 15, 20c—
styles and colorings at 25 and
30c like real art work

Other wash goods 4c to \$1.25

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

ST. GALL SWISSES.

In the town of St. Gall, Switz-
erland, nine-tenths of the Swisses
handled by the world's trade are
manufactured.

We received a short time ago a
large shipment of these Swisses,
but reserved them for the open-
ing of our new store

They are of the snowiest tex-
ture with beautiful designs of
scrolls and ribbons and those pre-
tily little dots that are so popular

For the party dress, either of
itself or over shades of taffeta, it
is very rich. For the graduating
it is simplicity and neatness com-
bined.

The price we have put on these
goods are a third and more less
than the prices asked by other
houses.

15 cents a yard for Dotted Swisses—
regular value 20c and 25c a yard
25 cents a yard for Dotted and Fig-
ured Swisses—regular price 35c
and 40c a yard

50 cents a yard for Figured and Dotted
Swisses—regular value 75c a
yard.

20 cents a yard for White Corded and
Figured Piques—50 pieces just re-
ceived—value 25c and 30c a yard
A line from you will bring samples

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

JOINED REBELS.

Believed Americans Effectuated a
Junction Near Santiago.

THE FORTS WERE SILENCED.

Admiral Sampson Sent This Word to the
Navy Department.

AMERICAN SHIPS WERE NOT HIT.

No American Received Any Injuries From
the Spanish Guns—Their Aim Very Bad.
The Fire of the American Fleet Gen-
erally Very Destructive—Many of the
Earthworks Were Knocked to Pieces.
The Estrella and Catalina Fortifica-
tions Badly Damaged—Spanish Admit
Some of Their Number Were Killed
and Others Wounded.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 8.—Ac-
cording to direct advices from Santiago
de Cuba, dated Monday at midnight,
the bombardment, which began at 7:45
a. m. and continued until half past 10
in the morning, was resumed again for
a short time about midnight.

It was then believed that the Ameri-
cans had effected a junction with the
insurgents near Daiquiri, some distance
east of Aguadores and near the railway
line to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The navy de-
partment received a dispatch from Ad-
miral Sampson announcing that be-
tween 7:30 and 10 o'clock Monday
morning he bombarded the Santiago
fortifications and entirely silenced them.

ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DANDY,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, via
Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7.—
The fleet formed in double column, six
miles off Morro castle, at 6 o'clock in the
morning, and steamed slowly 3,000
yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading,
followed by the Marblehead, Texas and
Massachusetts and turned westward.

The second line, the New York lead-
ing, with the New Orleans, Yankee,
Iowa and Oregon following turned east-
ward.

The Vixen and Suwanee were far out
on the left flank, watching the riflemen
on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did
similar duty on the right flank. The
line headed by the New York attacked
the new earthworks near Morro castle.
The Brooklyn column took up a station
opposite the Estrella and Catalina bat-
teries and the new earthworks along
the shore.

There was dense fog and heavy rain.
Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch
shell, which struck the base of Estrella
battery and to e up the works.

Instantly firing began from both Rear
Admiral Sampson's and Commodore
Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells
from the ships fell upon the Spanish
works.

The Spaniards replied promptly, but
their artillery work was of a very poor
quality, and most of their shots went
wide. Smoke settled around the ships
in dense clouds, rendering accurate
aiming difficult.

There was no maneuvering of the
fleet, the ships remaining at their
original stations and firing steadily.

The squadrons were so close in shore
that it was difficult for the Americans
to reach the batteries on the hilltops,
but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders
were issued to prevent firing on Morro
castle, as the American admiral had
been informed that Lieutenant Hobson
and the other prisoners of the Merrimac
are confined there. In spite of this,
however, several stray shots damaged
Morro castle somewhat.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer
in shore, firing at shorter range.

The Brooklyn and Texas caused much
havoc among the Spanish shore bat-
teries, quickly silencing them. While the
larger ships were engaging the heavy
batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen
closed with the small inshore battery
opposite them, raining rapid fire shots
upon it and quickly placing the battery
out of the fight.

The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards and
then the destruction caused by her guns
and those of the Marblehead and Texas
was really awful. In a few minutes the
woodwork of Estrella fort was burning
and the battery was silenced, firing no
more during the engagement. East-
ward, the New York and New Orleans
silenced the Cayo battery in quick or-
der and then shelled the earthworks lo-
cated higher up.

Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the
warships turning in order to permit the
use of the port batteries. The firing
then became a long reverberating crash
of thunder, and the shells raked the
Spanish batteries with terrible effect.
Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and
silenced the Spanish guns.

The firing of the fleet continued until
10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased
entirely and Rear Admiral Sampson
hoisted the "cease firing" signal.

Generally, the fire of the fleet was
very destructive. Many of the earth-
works were knocked to pieces and the
Estrella and Catalina fortifications were
so damaged that it is questionable whether
they will ever be able to renew any ef-
fective work during the war.

After the fleet had retired the Spani-
ards returned to some of their guns and
sent 12 shells after the fleet, but no one
was injured.

Throughout the engagement no Ameri-
can ship was hit and no American was
injured.

If the Spaniards stuck to their guns,
and all evidence is to the contrary, their
loss must have been heavy.

MADRID, June 8.—The following offi-
cial dispatch was received yesterday
from Admiral Cervera:

"Six American vessels have bomb-
arded the fortifications at Santiago
and along the adjacent coast. Six were
killed and 17 were wounded on board
the Reina Mercedes; three officers were

killed and an officer and 17 men were
wounded among the troops.

"The Americans fired 1,500 shells of
different caliber. The damage inflicted
upon the batteries of La Socapa and
Morro castle was unimportant. The
barracks at Morro castle suffered dam-
age. The enemy had noticeable losses."

MONITOR SAILS.

The Monterey Enroute to Re-
inforce Dewey.

COLLIER WENT WITH HER.

Two Ships Given an Enthusiastic Goodby
by Many People.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA IS PAID.

Nearly \$90,000 Distributed Among the
Keystone State and Colorado Soldiers.
Second Army Expedition Not Expected
to Get Away Before Thursday—The
Steamer Centennial Declared Unseaworthy and Will Not Be Used as a
Troop Ship—Steamships Senator, City
of Pueblo and Queen May Be Impressed
Into the Government Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The moni-
tor Monterey and the collier Bruns are
enroute for Manila. The order to get
under way was issued about 1 o'clock
yesterday and shortly afterward the
warships and docks on the water front
were crowded with people anxious to
witness the departure of the formidable
fighting machine and the collier, which
is to accompany her. Every steam
whistle on the water front blew fare-
well and as the two vessels moved down
the harbor toward the Golden Gate the
crowds on the wharves set up a mighty
cheer. The Monterey has always been a
great local favorite.

Nearly \$90,000 was paid out yesterday
to the volunteers from Pennsylvania
and Colorado.

That the second army expedition to
the Philippines will not leave here be-
fore next Thursday seems almost cer-
tain at this writing. Stores, supplies
and ammunition are being placed on
board.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Assistant Sec-
retary of War Meiklejohn is rapidly
shaping the question of ships for trans-
portation of troops to the Philippines.
It was definitely decided last night that
the steamer Centennial will not be of
the fleet, as she has been found unseaworthy.

It is probable that the war depart-
ment will impress into government
service the steamships Senator, City of
Pueblo and Queen of the Pacific Coast-
wise Steamship company.

In addition to these vessels the war
department has in view several ships of
the Northern Pacific Steamship com-
pany. This is a British corporation,
and the vessels are the Arizona, Vic-
toria, Tacoma, Columbia and Olympia.
Mr. Meiklejohn last evening received a
telegram from the company stating that
these vessels would be chartered to the
government on condition of receiving
American registry at practically the
prices the war department had proposed
to them.

AGUINALDO'S WISH.

Evidently Wants to Rule Under an
American Protectorate—Orders
Excesses Avoided.

LONDON, June 8.—The Hongkong cor-
respondent of The Times says:
"A proclamation issued by Aguinal-
do, the insurgent chief, points to a de-
sire to set up a native administration in
the Philippines under an American pro-
tectorate."

"Aguinaldo, with an advisory coun-
cil, would hold the dictatorship until
the conquest of the islands and would
then establish a republican assembly."

"Aguinaldo has issued orders that
the lives and property of Europeans, Chi-
nese and all Spanish non-combatants
are to be protected and that all excesses
are to be avoided."

MT. DE CHANTAL JUBILEE.

Archbishop Martinelli and Other Promi-
nent People Present.

WHEELING, June 8.—The fiftieth an-
niversary of Mt. de Chantal academy
will be celebrated this week in the halls
of the educational institution. A party
of the prominent prelates of the Catho-
lic church will be present and will as-
sist in the golden jubilee. The apostolic
delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, is here
accompanied by a large number of the
clergy of Washington and Baltimore.
The archbishop will celebrate a mass
during the celebration, and will take a
prominent part in the golden jubilee
festivities.

Among others here are Archbishop
John J. Kane of St. Louis, Fathers Wig-
ley and Stepling of Pittsburgh, Bishop
Watters of Columbus and Rev. Father
John McElligott of St. Augustine's
church, Crafton, and the Right Rev.
Bishop Phelan of Pittsburgh.

Graduates and former students from
all quarters of the United States have
arrived, and the jubilee will be the
greatest event in the history of the in-
stitution.

Owens Found Not Guilty.

WHEELING, June 8.—The case of J.
P. Owens, indicted jointly with Mrs.
Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson,
on the charge of complicity in the al-
leged forgery, went to the jury yester-
day and a verdict of not guilty was re-
turned. A demurrer was entered to the
second indictment against Mrs. Atkin-
son and argument began. Her friends
are confident of her acquittal since the
Owens' verdict.

Cheap Excursion to Columbus.

Via C. C. & S. R. R., June 14, 1898.
Canton to Columbus and return, \$1.75;
Jackets \$1.50.

MOVE ON SANTIAGO

Transports Loaded With Troops
Sail From Tampa.

LEE WILL GO TO PORTO RICO.

Orders Have Been Given to Cut the Cable at
Once—Americans are Strongly Intrench-
ed at a Point Near Santiago, and Will
Soon Move on That City—Spanish War-
ships Damaged.

Embarking on the Transports.

TAMPA, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—Nearly all day yesterday
troops were being embarked on the transports which have been ready
for a week or more for the orders to move on Cuba. About twenty
thousand troops will be carried in the thirty or forty transports which
will sail today. General Shafter has notified the war department that
he was to start before night. Eighteen thousand regulars and ten
thousand volunteers, comprising the troops at Tampa and Mobile, are
destined for the capture of Santiago. The surrender of Santiago is ex-
pected within a very short time after the arrival of the army, and a
portion of it will then be detached for service in Porto Rico.

A Cuban Victory Announced.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—News has been
received of an important engagement between the Cubans and a divi-
sion of Spaniards in the province of Santiago, on May 22. The Spani-
ards numbered fifteen hundred, and were surprised by one thousand
insurgents under Colonel Jose Rabi. In the battle which followed,
seventy-nine Spaniards were killed and about one hundred and fifty taken
prisoners. The Cuban loss was forty-five killed, about the same num-
ber wounded. The rest of the Spanish force escaped by breaking up
into small parties. The Cubans captured a wagon train and large sup-
plies of provisions and ammunition, which were taken to General Gar-
cia's headquarters.

Americans Intrenched Near Santiago.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—Only five hun-
dred troops were landed at Aguadores. When attacked by the Span-
ish infantry and cavalry the fire of the Americans was so effective that
the Spaniards were compelled to retire. The United States troops
are now strongly intrenched and are landing heavy guns and making
preparations for moving them towards Santiago and laying siege to
that city. The residents of Santiago are panic stricken, and all who
can leave are fleeing to the country, joining the insurgents, or doing
anything to get away from the destruction that awaits Cervera's fleet
and the forces of Pando and Linares.

Two of Spain's Warships Damaged.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—A special from
Kingston says that during the bombardment on Tuesday at Santiago
the cruiser Vizcaya, one of Spain's best warships, and the torpedo boat
destroyer Furor were badly damaged. Shells from the United States
cruiser Brooklyn burst under the Vizcaya's port quarter, dismounting
a gun, disabling the rudder and wounding many of the crew. Sever-
al of the other vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet were more or less
damaged.

News Furnished From Madrid.

MADRID, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—A semi-official note has
been published, giving an account of the bombardment at Santiago on
Monday. Reports received from Havana say that the Americans made
three assaults, but were repulsed with a loss of fifteen hundred men.
The Reina Mercedes was sunk by shells from the American fleet, and
five sailors and twenty-nine marines were killed and a number
wounded.

The Cables Must be Cut.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—The navy de-
partment has given orders that the last cable leading out of Santiago
must be cut within twenty-four hours, at all hazards. The government
is very anxious that Cervera and Blanco shall be cut off from all com-
munication with Madrid during the pending military and naval move-
ments.

No Truth in the Report.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—The President to-
day said that there was no truth in the dispatch that Captain Philip, of
the battleship Texas, had been killed by a shell during the engagement
at Santiago. Admiral Sampson's report said that there were no casu-
alties on board his fleet.

Lee's Corps Will Go to Porto Rico.

JACKSONVILLE, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—Transports have
arrived here to take to Porto Rico the five thousand troops now under
General Lee, and three or four regiments that are on the road here
from Chickamauga.

No News From the War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Alger
declines to say whether or not an expedition had sailed from Tampa.
From the best information, it is believed that a large expedition got
away today, and that its destination is Santiago. No further news
has been received from Admiral Sampson.

UNDER HEAVY GUARD.

Canton Prisoners Are Taken to the Peni-
tentiary.

CANTON, June 8.—Three of the pri-
soners sentenced to the penitentiary by
Judge McCarty, on Monday, "Chub"
Piero, "Dutch Frank" Doe and William
Holt, were taken to Columbus this morn-
ing. Piero and Doe received nine and
eight years respectively for burglary,
and Holt who is a resident of Massillon,
will serve two years for cutting with in-
tent to wound. Sheriff Zaiser, ex-Sheriff
Doll and Officer McCloud were in
charge of the prisoners. There is some
fear of an attempt to rescue Piero and
Doe.

Differences between former and present
members of the Canton base ball
team have been amicably adjusted and
the application for a receiver for Mahaffey
park cancelled. J. A. Durham has
retired from the management, disposing
of his interest for \$100. The team has
been completely reorganized with Lennie
Anderson at its head.

Judge McCarty was engaged this
morning in hearing the case of Ohio vs.
Perry Swartz. Swartz was indicted by
the last grand jury for horse stealing.
The case of Borden and Pepper vs. W.
F. Ricks and others, of Massillon, is in
progress before Judge Taylor in room
No. 2. The case will determine the
rights to certain property at Columbian
Heights now occupied by the W. & L.
E. Railway Company.

Real estate transfers furnished by
Trump & Oberly, abstractors of titles,
rooms 1 and 2 Eagle block, Canton

Massillon—S. Burd to Effie Blanchard,
90-100 acre, First ward, \$300, S. Burd to
Frank Flickinger, 60-100 First ward,
\$300 John Kuster to Clara Borden, east
one half 1077 1078 and 1079, First ward,
\$1,200. Harmon Schriver's administra-
tor to Hess, Snyder & Co., part No. 99,
First ward \$20,000. Stroh & McIntosh to
William Bantz, north one half No. 318,
Second ward \$1,200. Henry V. Kramer
to Nellie and Mary Porter lot No. 924,
Second ward, \$1,500. Benjamin Bechtel
to John H. and Cora B. Schrader, part
No. 900, Second ward, \$1,100 Fannie H.
Pierce to Z. T. Shoemaker, partlot No.
22, Third ward, \$725 Peter Sell to Viola
Dovsee, part No. 1765, Third ward, \$1,000,
David Kerstetter to Sarah Kerstetter,
285 acres, Third ward, \$2,000. Fred L.
Ertle to Albert J. Miller, part No. 241,
Third ward, \$1,900. Anna E. Lipps to
Margaret Shriver, lot No. 2, 928, Fourth
ward, \$1,500.

Townships—Franz Eggenschwiller's
administrator to Elizabeth Eggenschwiller,
40 acres, Perry township, \$1,600. Catherine Becker, by sheriff, to
G. L. Albrecht, trustee, 71 24 acres, Perry
township, \$3,200. G. L. Albrecht,
guardian to John F. Indorf, 71 24 acres,
Perry township, \$3,000.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

May Absorb the C. C. & S.—Excellent Work
by the Committee

A report is in circulation which has ap-
parently a good foundation, to the effect
that Washington Connor is negotiating
for the control of the Cleveland, Canton
& Southern. It is true that the Wheel-
ing has trackage rights over the Cleve-
land terminal road into Cleveland, but
the terms of the contract are not entirely
satisfactory to the management, as is
evidenced by the fact that the Wheeling
has never run any trains into Cleveland.

But there is another reason why the
Wheeling desires to gain control of the
property other than to secure an en-
trance into Cleveland. There is some
very valuable coal land on the C. C. &
S. and good towns. The road would
prove a valuable feeder to the Wheeling
as well as to give it the best line from
Wheeling to Cleveland. While in con-
nection with the eastern end of the
Wheeling the C. C. & S. would not form
a desirable passenger line, but would
make a good freight line to Cleveland.
Again if the company carries out its
plan of building its cut off from Well-
ington, the C. C. & S. would give
them a good Cleveland terminal.

The C. C. & S. has been in the hands
of a receiver for some time, and the
Blade's informant states that he is in
possession of facts which seem to indi-
cate that Washington Connor, or people
allied with him, will buy the property
when it is sold under the foreclosure sale.
In the opinion of Toledo railroad offi-
cials the Wheeling reorganization com-
mittee has done its work well, and if
all of the Ohio coal lands come out of
the hands of the court at the same time
as is anticipated, the coal roads will be in
a better condition than they have been in
the history of the traffic. The convert-
ing of the consolidated bonds into pre-
ferred stock will reduce the fixed charges
of the company \$64,000 per year. There
is now, according to the annual report
of the company, outstanding \$1,600,000 in
consolidated bonds, which bear 4 per
cent interest. To wipe these out will
mean much to the property, and put it
in good condition with the improve-
ments which have been made since the
road has been in the hands of the court.
—Toledo Blade

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the
postoffice at Massillon, June 7, 1898:

LADIES.
Klein, Miss Paulina. Powl, Miss Myrtle

MEN.
Green, John W. Mechanic Bert.

Heywood, O. W. Milligan, J. F.

Nieder, F. Jr.

Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHERLEY, P. M.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been
used for children teething. It soothes
the child, softens the gums, allays all
pain, cures wind colic, and is the best
remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

THE DAYS OF OLD.

Let's go back, O brother mine,
To the precious ways of the days
gone by—
Back to the gleam of the glad sunshine,
When we were children you and I.
We are growing old, but I long so much
For the grasp of a mother's hands to
hold
Me away from sin and its soiling touch
As they used to do in the days of old.
I'm tired of dogma of Church and
State;
Let's trail with our feet the dust of
the lane,
As we wander down to the pasture
gate,
And bring the cows for mother again,
And see once more the woodlark dip
From stake to stake of the ridged
fence;
And feel the old-time fellowship
We felt in our boyhood innocence.
Let's climb to the rafters overhead,
And build a swing on the old barn
floor,
Let's "hide and seek" in the wagon shed
And be "knee high" again once more.
Let's part the weeds where the truant
hen
Has stolen her nest; then stoop and
fold
The sheltering weeds o'er the nest
again
As we used to do in the days of old.
Oh, the endless joys of the days of old!
With the path that led to the fruited
trees,
Where the dandelions their coins of
gold
Had scattered to bribe the bumble-
bees.
Down in the grass was the cricket's
chirp
And overhead was the dragon fly;
And round about us everywhere
Was the dreamy gleam of the days
gone by.
And oh the years and years since then!
The miles and smiles that have
lured us on!
The graves we have passed and the mo-
ments when
The cradle and coffin seemed almost
one!
So let's go back, O brother mine,
Forgetting to-night our greed of gold,
And talk awhile of the glad sunshine
That glided the ways of the days of
old.
—Alfred Ellison in Chicago Record.

THE OTHER GIRL.

When I arrived at the station Lady
Mannington, Molly and the French
maid had collected their chattels and
stood round the immense heap in atti-
tudes denoting various degrees of im-
patience. I apologized.
"It is of no consequence," said Lady
Mannington, in a tone signifying that it
was one of the greatest. Molly shook
her head at me and smiled.
I looked at the two ladies and the
French maid, and then I looked at the
miniature mountain.
"The brougham is only seated for
two," I hinted.
"Celeste can walk," said Lady Man-
nington.
"I shall be glad of her company," I
responded politely.
Lady Mannington glanced at me
doubtfully. "Perhaps she could manage
by the coachman," she suggested.
"His wife is most particular," I in-
terposed quickly.
"I should prefer to walk, mamma,"
said Molly, with an air of much good
nature.
"Perhaps that will be best," said
Lady Mannington, reluctantly.
"I am sure of it," I endorsed heart-
ily.
"If only your aunt had sent the om-
nibus—" Lady Mannington began,
aggravatedly.
"It was most careless of her," I ad-
mitted instantly. I caught Molly's eye.
She had a curious way of smiling at
nothing.
So Molly and I started to walk over
the crisp snow. Just outside the sta-
tion I helped her over the stile. "We
may as well take the short cut," I ob-
served; "it is not so very much longer,
and I have so much to say to you."
"What about?" asked Molly.
I hesitated. "It is about a friend of
mine," I replied at length.
"Oh!"
"He is in the deuce of a mess," I be-
gan, confidentially. "I want your
help."
"What can I do?" asked Molly, open-
ing her eyes.
"You can advise me," I replied, tak-
ing courage. "A woman's wit."
Molly was pleased. "Go on Mr. Tre-
cor."
"I fear you will think my friend par-
ticularly foolish," I said sorrowfully.
"Very likely," replied Molly, indif-
ferently.
I assure you he has many good
points. But it happened a girl wanted
to marry him."
"What?" exclaimed Molly.
"I can't think what she saw in him,"
I replied, uncomfortably.
"I hope," said Molly "you are not go-
ing to tell me anything that is not
proper."
"Oh no," I replied, earnestly. "The
girl was quite respectable. All the
parties are more respectable."
"She could not have been quite nice,"
said Molly decisively.
"I stopped to test the strength of the
ice over the pool."
"I have seen her look quite nice," I
replied, thoughtfully.
"You know her?" asked Molly quick-
ly.
"Oh, yes; it wasn't really the girl
who wanted to marry my friend; it was
her mother. I mean the mother want-
ed the girl to marry my friend. I hope
I make myself clear."
"I don't think that improves mat-
ters," retorted Molly.
"She had a large family of daugh-
ters," I explained.
"Go on," said Molly, with a severely
judicial air.
"My friend was in love with another
girl, a really nice girl. In fact, a quite
splendid girl. One of the very best," I
said, kindling.
"You know the girl, too?" said Mol-
ly, coldly.
"Yes."
"Well?"
"My friend was staying at a coun-
try house, and so were both the girl
and her mother, and she—"
"Who?" asked Molly.
"The girl whose mother wanted her

to marry him. I do hope I am clear.
She got him into a quiet corner, and
somehow or other my friend found out
she had hold of his hand. I—I don't
know how it happened. It just occur-
red."
"How clever of your friend to find it
out," said Molly, sarcastically.
I went on hastily—"And then he saw
her head coming nearer and nearer
to his shoulder, and he didn't know
what to do."
"I wonder," said Molly, "he did not
call for help."
"You see," I went on, "he was afraid
she would propose, or—or—the mother
might come. He guessed the mother
was pretty near. Then he thought of
the other girl, and he got into a dread-
ful panic. In fact, he lost his head."
"It could not have been a great loss,"
said Molly, disdainfully.
"No; but it was the only one he
had, and he was accustomed to it. He
didn't know what to do. So he said he
was already engaged."
"Did he say, 'already'?"
"Yes." It was a cold day, but I mop-
ped my brow with my handkerchief.
Molly uttered a peal of silvery laugh-
ter. "I am really almost sorry for that
girl, but it served her right."
"The girl didn't turn a hair. She
simply straightened herself up and
asked to whom he was engaged."
"Well?"
"He blurted out the name of the other
girl. He couldn't think of any other
name."
"To whom, of course, he is not en-
gaged?"
"No; and I don't suppose she would
have him. She is far too good for him."
"Is that your whole story?"
"Very nearly. The girl went away
and told her mother, who came up
gushingly and congratulated him. She
is a true sportsman. Afterward she
went about telling everybody of the en-
gagement, and my friend has had to
receive congratulations ever since."
"How awkward!" said Molly, medi-
tatively. "Has the other girl heard of
it?"
"Not yet. This all happened yester-
day."
I added, "And the worst is the other
girl is expected to arrive at the
Towers almost immediately."
"Dear me," said Molly. "So your
friend is at the Towers now?"
"I didn't mean to let it out," I re-
plied, a trifle abashed.
Molly began to laugh. "It is most
amusing; but why did you tell me
about it?"
"I want your advice."
"Who is the other girl?" asked Mol-
ly curiously.
"Please don't ask for names," I im-
plored.
"But my advice must depend on the
other girl's disposition."
"She is everything that is perfect," I
replied fervently.
"No doubt," retorted Molly, satirical-
ly.
"You might almost be the other girl
yourself," I went on, with careful
carelessness.
"Really!" said Molly. "I believe that
must be considered a compliment.
Thank you very much."
"What," I asked, with elaborate in-
difference, "would you do if you were
the other girl?"
"Molly stopped and broke off a sprig
of red berries. They were not so red
as her lips. "Of course," she said, "I
should be very annoyed."
"Ah, of course," said I forlornly.
"At any rate I should pretend to be
very annoyed."
"But really," I began, delighted.
"Oh, that would depend on the man."
"Supposing, for the sake of illustra-
tion," said I, surveying the white ex-
panse of a neighboring field, "I was the
man?"
"This is nonsense," said Molly. "We
can't make believe to that extent."
"Why can't we?"
"You would never be so foolish."
"But if—"
"Let us talk about something sensi-
ble," said Molly with decision.
"But my poor friend is depending on
me for advice."
She thought. "Of course your friend
must get away from the Towers before
the other girl arrives."
"You are quite clear he ought to get
away?" I asked mournfully.
"There can be no doubt of that. Just
fancy everybody rushing to congratu-
late the other girl, and your friend be-
ing present at the time. There might
be a dreadful scene."
"I can picture it," said I, repressing
a groan.
We had arrived at the entrance to
the avenue. I stopped and held out my
hand.
"Good-by," I said.
"What do you mean?" she exclaimed.
"I—I am going away. I am the man."
"I do not think I am mistaken. The
color faded slightly from her face."
"And the other girl?" she queried,
faintly.
"You are the other girl."
The red replaced the white. She
stood quite still, with her eyes bent
downward, and then she began to trace
figures in the snow with the toe of
her tiny boot.
"Good-by," I repeated.
She looked up. "Of course, I am
very angry," she said. And then she
smiled and held out her hand. I took
it humbly and forgot to relinquish it.
"Mamma will be getting anxious,"
she remarked. "We must hurry."
But we did not hurry.—Pick-Me-Up.

RULES OF WAR.

PENALTIES FOR CARRYING CONTRA- BAND GOODS.

Neutral Nations Must Not Interfere to
Give Aid to the Enemy—The Purpose
of Maintaining a Blockade Is to Cut
Off Communication With the Enemy.

Now that war is really under way,
and a great blockade is in progress,
and the air is full of talk about "prizes"
and "contraband" and "search" and
"seizure," every person in the land
is eagerly reading the newspapers and
trying to keep track of all that is going
on. Yet, let him do his best, he will
find some of the terms used rather puzz-
ling; indeed, they are often trouble-
some to older people who have never
given the matter special attention. The
experts are very fond of technical
phraseology and never stop to explain,
but a few plain words about the rules
of war at sea will make all ordinary
cases easy even to a boy of twelve. It
is a great satisfaction to be able to un-
derstand these things at a time when
they are so important.

First, then, about "contraband." It
is one of the strictest rules of war that
neutral nations must not interfere nor
in any way give help to either party.
To furnish ships or arms or ammuni-
tion might greatly prolong the conflict
or even change its result, especially
where this assistance is extended to a
nation—like Spain to-day—ill supplied
and of small resources. This would be
manifestly unfair, and for a neutral to
offer or abet such aid is a grave offense.
For remissness in an aggravated case
of this sort (that of the Alabama) En-
gland was forced to pay us heavy dam-
ages.

Neither national sympathy nor na-
tional interests afford any excuse.
That is why we restrained and pun-
ished those who organized expeditions
to help the Cubans while we were still
at peace with Spain. But nations en-
gaged in war must not ask too much.
They may insist that a neutral shall
allow no hostile operations to be car-
ried on within its territory, but they
have no right to demand that it shall
punish its private citizens for engaging
in trade in articles that may be impos-
ing too much trouble and expense upon
a nation which has no concern in the
quarrel. Such trade is punishable, but
it is the business of the nation injured
by it to catch the ships engaged in it
and enforce the penalty—which is usual-
ly confiscation of the goods as "con-
traband of war." To do this it may
stop and search any ships—except war-
ships—which it finds at sea; and so
long as no outrages are committed, the
neutral must submit and has no
ground for complaint. Trade in con-
traband goods is tolerated, but it is
carried on at the trader's own risk.
His Government will not undertake to
protect him from the legitimate conse-
quences of his venture.

As has been stated, the contraband
goods are confiscated by the captor.
The vessel, however, must be captured
while the guilty goods are still on
board; to seize the proceeds after the
cargo has been sold and landed is not
allowable, though it has sometimes
been done. If the ships belongs to the
same owner as the forfeited goods, it,
too, is confiscated; otherwise it goes
free after the goods are taken off.

It is very important to know just
what articles are contraband and what
are not; but this is often hard to de-
cide. There is no question about
weapons, military equipments, and am-
munition. These are plainly contraban-
dum, and the materials from which
they are made are classed with them
whenever they seem intended for mil-
itary uses. Thus sulphur and salt-
peter are always contraband. The de-
tached parts of cannon and naval en-
gines do not escape by the trick of sepa-
ration. Cloth is not contraband in
itself, but if of a quality evidently de-
signed for the manufacture of uniforms
it would probably be seized.

Horses are so useful in war that most
nations treat them as contraband—
though, oddly enough, Russia has never
done so. Still more objectionable, now-
adays, is coal, which will never be al-
lowed to reach the bunkers of hostile
warships if it can be prevented. This
shows plainly how uncertain and
changeable is the list, for fifty years ago
coal was as free as provisions, which
are never properly contraband, though
even food must not be run through the
lines of a blockade.

Articles, such as coal, which are of
great value in war, but are also large-
ly used for peaceful purposes, are
called "occasional contraband," and
their seizure has given rise to endless
disputes. There is no justice in treat-
ing them as contraband except when
they are obviously destined for hostile
use. Sometimes, in doubtful cases,
such goods instead of being confiscated
are seized and paid for to prevent their
reaching the enemy. This is called
"pre-emption," but, fair as it seems,
there is much danger that it will be
made a pretext for appropriating goods
which ought to go free, and the prac-
tice is generally condemned.

Search at sea is extremely annoying,
and ships entirely innocent of contra-
band are often subjected to great incon-
venience. That must be endured, to at-
tempt to resist or escape would make
them liable to confiscation, whatever
their cargo might prove to be. Only
properly commissioned vessels, how-
ever, are entitled to hold up merchant-
men for this purpose. Another kind
of meddling in war for which a neutral
citizen may be punished by confisca-
tion, but for which his Government is
not held responsible, is blockade run-
ning. A blockade, such as we are now
maintaining around Cuba, is estab-
lished by stationing war vessels at the en-
trances of harbors and at intervals
along the blockaded coast. Its pur-
pose is to cut off supplies and stop all
communication with the enemy at sea.

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brane. It does not dry up the secretions,
but changes them to a limpid and odor-
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for a 60-dose box with special
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AN OLD ALMANAC.

IT IS TREASURED BY A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN OF ALBANY.

Both Almanac and Memorandum Book in One—Some Old Meeting Prognostications—It Came From a Revolutionary Hero.

Rev. Dr. William Hull, of this city, has a copy of "The New York Pocket Almanac" in the year 1757. Calculated for the use of the Province of New York, and the neighboring Provinces By Poor Tom, Philmouth, New York: Printed and sold by A. Gains at the Bible and Crown, between the Fly and Meal Markets.

It has thirty-two printed pages, besides a number of blank pages for entries. It is four and a half inches by two and a half inches in size. In addition to the monthly tables it has a tide table, tables giving the time of Quaker general meetings, time of holding of Supreme Courts in New York and New Jersey, Courts of sessions and Common Pleas, Superior and Inferior Courts for Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It gives the time of birth of George II., who was crowned in 1727 and a list of his children. It has an interest table at seven per cent, and one on the value of coins and a list of his Britannic majesty's land forces in America and their daily pay. At that time the State of New York had a population of 100,000 and the city of New York 10,708 whites and 2,242 negroes. It contains the officials of the State government, with Caldwell as Governor at the head, and of the city government with John Cruger as mayor.

The weather prognostications read, "Pleasant but now expect snow to sled," "Cloudy or not," "Now perhaps snow," "Dirty weather now I think," "Fine for the season," "Now expect some rain," "Now comes rain I think," "An exceedingly hot month," "Thunder and rain," etc.

The almanac came to Mr. Hull from his great grandfather, who kept some of his accounts on the blank pages in the German language. His name was Adam Clum, and he lived in the town of Clermont, Columbia county, and died in 1839. He was a soldier in the cavalry in the war of the revolution, and besides his almanac Mr. Hull has a well-preserved sword which he carried in the military service as a cavalryman.—Albany Argus.

Corals.

Professor Le Conte says the popular idea in regard to corals is that these animals are little insects, that they build as ants and bees do, and when they are alarmed they disappear into their little burrows, and these reefs are accumulations of millions of these little insects in generation after generation. The fact is the coral animal is a polyp belonging to the group of radiata, that it consists of limestone deposits in the shape of a cylinder with top and bottom disks surmounted with tentacles, containing a stomach and enveloped with gelatinous organic matter. The tentacles or arms are provided each with a mouth for the absorption of food. The animals that build reefs are not much larger than pin-heads. Reef-building corals will not grow at a depth of over one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet. There have been reef-building corals found at a depth of one thousand feet, but they were dead—drowned by being carried below their depth. This confines them to coast lines and submarine banks. Corals will not grow where the temperature is lower than sixty-eight degrees at any time—that is, the ocean, not the air. Therefore they are confined to the tropical regions. They will not grow except in clear salt water; hence there is always a break in reefs opposite the mouth of a river. Finally, they demand free exposure to the beating of the waves.

Warfare in Russia.

The Moscow coal looked to me very like the earthy lignite found under the bunch-grass in South Dakota. By imposing a duty on imported coal, varying from two dollars a ton to half a dollar a ton, according to whether the coal is Black Sea Western Frontier, or Baltic imports, and by reducing the freight rates on Russian coal the government is trying to force the consumption of the home product. What it advises it also practices, for I found that on the war vessels on the Baltic the stokers from the Black Sea are being employed to fire the furnaces and to drill the Baltic stokers in the use of the peculiar coal of southern Russia, which, though it is the best the country affords, yields its inferior qualities only to adept handling. This is purely a defensive course—the policy of a government which is first of all military and warlike. It is pursued with a view to render Russia independent in time of war. In scores of important matters—in every way that is practical—the government is compelling the people to develop Russian resources and rely upon them. This is in order to discount the effects of a stoppage of imports during a great war. The importation of foreign coal seems, however, to be a necessity in some lines of manufacture, for despite the very heavy tax upon it the quantity brought in has been slowly increasing of late. It amounts to only 2,000,000 tons of coal and coke; but the home extraction is only a little over four times as much. From "Awakened Russia," by Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine for May.

Man's Ancestors.

Says Science Settings: We can point now to the long-since extinct ancestors of the lowest vertebrates; we are able to introduce all the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals to their primitive prototypes; in the mammals particularly, gap after gap which seemed to separate species and genera and orders has been successfully spanned by the discovery of intermediate forms; and we have now the genealogical trees of the deer, musk, horse, tapir, rhinoceros, cat, lemur, monkey, and many others. And yet as regards the pedigree of man we are still in the dark. Prof. Huxley's impressive words still hold. Paleontology sheds no light on man's origin or his last pithecol parents; for "so far as that light is bright it shows him substantially as he is now."

UNLIMITED RESOURCES.

The United States Can Produce Everything Needed in War.

It is a matter of national pride, says the Army and Navy Journal, that such a satisfactory showing has followed the war excitement as to centre the attention of the world upon the fact of the enormous resources of this country. One thing is surely accomplished—the convincing of other nations of our great power in producing everything needed in the event of hostilities being prolonged. Not only is the Spanish army and navy now eating our flour, but we can feed several other nations at the same time.

All of the war material, as well as the supplies for our army and navy, are produced here, and by citizens whose patriotism is well known. Our armor plate is the best in the world, and Russia is so far convinced of this fact that she has recently placed an order with American manufacturers for a quantity sufficient for two battleships. Japan is also buying. The armor-piercing and deck-piercing shot and shells made here are not equalled on the face of the globe. Other countries understand this and purchase liberally. Our dynamite guns are so far ahead of the rest of the world that they practically stand alone. Ask the struggling Cubans about the destructiveness of these guns. The automobile torpedoes made in the United States after the Whitehead pattern are so much more effective than the original that the English and Austrian manufacturers are despondent. Our dirigible torpedoes eclipse everything of the kind in Europe and are being sought after by foreigners.

Everything is produced here. Nothing is lacking, from hard tack to thirteen-inch guns, and from armor-piercing shells to a simple lanyard, and the great credit is due to American genius and enterprise and capital, which should be patronized in preference to all others.

While this government has been of late buying vessels for the navy to meet an emergency, nobody questions our ability to build warships as good as the best. Our shipyards are well equipped to turn out fast and powerful fighting ships. And while we are congratulating ourselves on this grand showing those in authority should remember that we will need more battleships two or three years hence, and that now is the time to make the contracts. Very many small yards are ready to rush out patrol boats, torpedo boats and smaller craft. At no distant day the United States will be the best market for war material of all kinds.

The Bravery of Private Hutchinson.

Few men have demonstrated their ability to do the right thing at the right moment more pointedly than did Private Jesse Hutchinson, of Company B, 12th New York, at the battle of Fredericksburg, one of the sharpest engagements of the Civil War.

It happened during one of the temporary reverses the Union forces sustained during the battle. The twelfth, with several other regiments, was in full retreat, but it fell to the lot of the New Yorkers to guard the rear.

As the troops swept back, the cheering rebels in close pursuit, they came upon a Union battery, the gunners of which had, with one exception, fallen beside their cannon.

The retreating troops divided right and left to give the artillery a chance at the foe. Just as the last cannoner seized the lanyard to give the rebels



a parting shot, a bullet struck him down. At the same moment a color bearer fell dying beside him, still clinging to his flag.

Private Hutchinson was passing the battery just at this time. Dropping his musket, he seized the fallen colors in one hand, while with the other he pulled the lanyard the cannoner had dropped when death claimed him.

The shot tore its way into the rebel ranks and checked the advance. Other soldiers-witnesses of Hutchinson's bravery rallied around him. The retreat became an advance, the lost ground was regained, and soon the rebels were in full flight.

Civilians of War.

A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated February 12, 1862, contains the following:

"The rebels recently rigged up a plank, with a sail and rudder attached, and on top placed a drawer, evidently taken from an old secretary, in which they put two Richmond papers, and on top a half plug of tobacco, with a written request for a New York Herald, and stating that 'they would come over and have a little chat.' If we would pledge faith. But this kind of intercourse is strictly forbidden on our part. The next day, after the Ninth army corps had gone."

"I returned this morning from a visit to our pickets. Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has a very good location for standing post, but the 'Johnny Rebs' are perfectly docile. Night before last Harry Born, one of our boys, was busily engaged in singing a song entitled 'Fairy Bell' and when the time came for the chorus, the four rebels on the post opposite struck up, drowning Harry's voice almost entirely."

"Pa, is Mr. Spriggins in the militia?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, I guess he's getting ready for war." "What makes you think so?" "He was out in the back lot this afternoon practicing running."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

HISTORY OF U.S. NAVY

CAME INTO BEING JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

How It Fared in Wars With Other Nations—Creation of the Navy Department and Names of Secretaries—War With Pirates.

Just one hundred years ago the Navy Department of the United States came into being. This may sound strange to those who have read the wonderful exploits of John Paul Jones, but it is the fact nevertheless. Although the Americans were always good sailors, yet they had no ship worthy of notice until the last part of the century. Before the Declaration of Independence all the vessels of war belonged to the mother country. When the rebellion broke out England maintained a fleet upon the American coast which harassed the shore settlements and prevented the establishment of navy yards and the building of warships. Even had these ships been built it would have been a difficult matter to have secured the guns and ammunition with which to equip them.

After Spain joined the colonies, in the struggle, she brought her own powerful navy into use, and these ships supplied all the fighting elements on the sea that were desired. Nevertheless, there were many small boats which did excellent work during that period.

The first plan of the navy was made on Friday, December 22, 1775, when the committee, appointed by the Continental Congress, made Essek Hopkins commander-in-chief of the fleet to be with a salary of \$125 a month. Four captains, Dudley Saltonstall, Abraham Whipple, Nicholas Biddle and John Borrow Hopkins; five first lieutenants, John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, John Stansbury, Hoysted Hacker and Johnathan Pitcher; five second lieutenants, Benjamin Seabury, Joseph Olney, Eliza Warner, Thomas Weaver and McDougall; three third lieutenants, John Fanning, Zekiah Burrough and Daniel Vaughn. On this date these officers and a little fleet of four small vessels were started into official life. The fleet increased rapidly by capture and by purchase abroad, especially, it to the list of government vessels be added, the privateers. They worked enormous damage upon England, capturing over two hundred and fifty sailing vessels and cargoes, aggregating in value \$10,000,000. The reports of that period state that the market was so glutted with silk hankies and Irish linens that sailors from the victorious ships could not obtain more than \$1 a pair for the former or \$2 a piece, ten yards long, of the latter.

When the war was over the government was anxious to economize in order to cure the wounds which had been received in seven years, and most of the navy was sold immediately. It realized quite a handsome amount, but the politicians of that time, as eager for popular praise as to-day, sold all the rest, including even the finest boat of the revolutionary squadron—"The Alliance."

In the newspapers of that period and in speeches and debates, which have come down from that time, expressions of fear that demagogues or unscrupulous politicians might turn the navy into a weapon for enslaving the people are strange to read now. This fear seems to have been another incentive to the action of our ancestors. Nevertheless, the seafaring instinct remained and the American sailor soon became known to every port of the civilized world.

In the latter part of the last century it was no uncommon thing for a sloop to sail from New York to Canton, China, using for her chart the page map torn from a boyish geography. With such reckless energy did they carry on commerce, that every year witnessed an almost perceptible addition to the wealth of the commercial cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Providence. With this progress and commerce came a corresponding commerce in ship building. Finer lines were employed in the construction of the vessels, so that in the course of a few years an American ship was safer, swifter and a larger carrier, ton for ton, than its English, Dutch, Spanish or French competitor.

Through a crafty piece of trickery by the British Foreign Office the protection which had been afforded to American commerce in the Mediterranean by the Portuguese navy from depredations of the Barbary States was withdrawn, and the pirates began to attack American bottoms. The ships and their cargoes were captured and divided among the captors and the officers and crews were sold as slaves to the Arabs. In one cruise of a pirate squadron eleven American vessels were captured and 112 American seamen sold into slavery. The news got back to the United States and created a wild storm of political wrath: but what could the government do? It could fight the pirates only by means of a navy, and of its former navy it had sold every ship. There was not, in 1785, a single man-of-war afloat under the Stars and Stripes. Having no warships Congress did the next best thing: It ransomed the captives. For those captured in 1785 \$50,000 was paid, and for the 112 captured a far greater sum. This they did by building a ship, loading it with twenty-six barrels of silver dollars and several tons of presents to the Bey of Algiers, and then sending these to that potentate in ransom for the 112 men.

The captures went on, and before the new navy was built the peace-at-any-price policy cost the national treasury \$990,000, more than enough to have built a new navy. The peace-at-any-price party began to diminish, and yet, in 1794, despite these infamous outrages they were still strong enough to be beaten by only two votes when it came to the making of a new navy. The bill was passed and was approved on March 27, 1794. Under the sagacious advice of Joshua Humphreys, the leading shipbuilder of the United States of that time, Congress ordered a new navy, consisting of six frigates, each to be as fast as the fastest merchantman, and to be at least as strong and large as any existing warship.

The United States was the first finished, which was on July 10, 1797. The Constitution (Old Ironsides) was floated October 21, 1797.

THE BROAD-MINDED WOMAN

The Woman Who Takes Life Seriously Is Apt to Become Impatient.

"The earnest woman who takes life very seriously, carefully weighing the motive of the slightest act, is apt to become impatient with her sister who lives as the flowers do, accepting with delight the sunlight of prosperity," says Mary K. Baldwin in the Woman's Home Companion, in the course of an article entitled, "A Sort of Contempt."

"It has been something of a fashion to imagine that the contempt was on the side of the woman who held what are called the advantages of life, but it is really true that those who have been given wealth, position and opportunities are more guilty of regarding their fellow-creatures, less favored, with scorn than those who are below them. Among broadminded women socialistic tendencies are being stamped out. Their hands are no longer against what we call the upper class of society; equality means to them a common right to develop the best that is in them, not a community of privilege in the world's goods; not the opportunity for a like service, nor the same sort of pleasure, and the one who has learned to realize the worth of a separate individuality and feels that her work is a part of her birthright is truly a philosopher. She will not envy the careless creature whose lot has been cast amid the enchantments of the world. She will rather pity her that she is emancipated from those struggles and perplexities which are such excellent schoolmasters in teaching sympathy for others.

"But, after all, are we sure that the majority of favored women do not possess the larger significance of pity? So many times we have had proofs that a soft heart dwelt in a finely attired body that it is not wise to conclude that one must feel the stress of poverty and its limitations in order to extend pity and help to the needy. Waiting one day at a lace counter the eyes of a customer cast furtive glances at a lovely creature who had evidently fed on the roses and lilies of life. When she rose and in a low voice said

IF YOU HAVE NOT A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing liver complaints—such as **SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.**

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists, 25c.

a few words to a salesgirl, there came into the face of the latter a grateful, lifted expression, and as the beautiful lady passed out the girl whispered, 'She's an angel!'

When Unexpected Company Comes.

The larder contains only half a pound of common cheese, six cold potatoes, half a can of tomatoes, whole wheat, and good white bread, with dried and stewed fruit, and a supper for six must be served at once. From these this menu may be prepared:

Egyptian Tomato Pudding.
Dry Toast.
Potato Salad.
Stewed Fruit.

A tomato pudding is very good. Put into a stewpan the tomatoes, one pint of stale bread broken into bits, and the cheese broken into inch cubes. Stir over the fire for five minutes, add a teaspoonful of grated onion and a dash of cayenne. Turn into a baking dish, cover thickly with crumbs, dot over with bits of butter, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

Cut the potatoes very thin, add one onion sliced also thin. Mix together half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, six tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar; pour over the potatoes. Toss, and serve with parsley.—S. T. Roier, in Ladies' Home Journal.

An Old Perfume Revived.

Old fashioned lavender perfume has come back to favor among the many other revivals of nearly a century ago. It appears in the list of French extracts and sachets, and its delicate fragrance exhales from the petals of choice Parisian made artificial flowers. The odor of lavender is agreeable to many people who do not like other perfumes. In imagination it is always associated with freshness, sweetness and housewifely daintiness. Poets have sung the praises of lavender, and in general estimation the odorous gray blue spiked spike ranks next only to the regal rose, and the modest violet. Lavender produces a sense of refreshment, and the modest color of the flower seems in perfect unison with its scent. The lavender plant was formerly considered an emblem of affection, and, sweet and fresh as it always is, has become from association the synonym of anything carefully laid by for future use.—New York Evening Post.

Violets Chemically Perfumed.

As violets are much in evidence along the London thoroughfares, writes a correspondent, the following incident may be of interest. I was in a chemist's shop when a coster girl entered with a large basket of violets and set it on the floor. I bought a bunch, and then noticed the chemist's assistant pass a small phial to the girl, the contents of which she emptied into the basket. "Tricks of the trade," said the chemist, with a smile, while the merchant gave him a look of sly humor from under her hat. "What was that she bought?" I asked. "A penn'orth of wood vio'et," he replied. "Those French vio'ets don't smell. They rest on moist moss in the

basket, and the moist moss absorbs the perfume. That penn'orth will sell the basket." Then he told me that a "penn'orth" of musk perfume was used to improve the selling quality of pots of musk, and that he had had a hawket similarly ask: "A penn'orth of white rose, guv'nor." As I went away I figured over to my mind an old lady bending over that basket in response to the merchant's observation. "Fresh, ma'am! Just smell for yourself."—London News.

Watered Will Enhance the Beauty.

In ordering lace gowns, in black, white, or ecru, it should be remembered that watered silk as a foundation is thought by French ateliers to greatly enhance the beauty of all lace patterns, either in net or mouline. Ingenious modistes are trying all sorts of effects in draping flouncing laces, to render them graceful while keeping the folds in such position as to show the designs to advantage. There are certain patterns, however, in fancy lace which may be adjusted in pleatings or kilts with no detriment to the effect of the "woven dreams" wrought in the web-like meshes.

THIS AND THAT.

The reason why whales frequent the Arctic seas is probably, because they supply the "Northern lights" with oil.

A recently discovered spot on the sun is said to be thirty thousand miles in diameter.

Sir Richard Quain, editor of the Dictionary of Medicine, is dead, at the age of eighty-two years.

"Did your uncle leave you anything in his will, Thomas?" "Oh, yes," said Thomas, cheerfully, "he left me out."

Advice to wives—Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

"The cottage by the sea" will be about the only luxury this year cheaper than last, and it will be as safe and pleasant as ever it was.

"I thought you said it was a case of love at first sight?" "I did, but she soon got her second sight, and weakened on me."

There is not a great deal of difference between a watch dog, and a dog watch. They both get in their work at night.

The great clock of Rouen, France, has been measuring the time and striking the hours and quarters for over five hundred years.

SKIN DISEASES

of every nature, from mere pimples to most obstinate Eczema, Erysipelas, Ulcers, and all eruptions, are quickly, pleasantly, permanently cured by

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT.

The skin is made clear, smooth, soft and healthy, and is kept so by the use of

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is an absolutely pure soap, combined with medicinal gums and herbs, soothing and healing in its effect. Sold by all Druggists, Ointment, 10 cts. a box; Soap, 25 cts. a cake. JOHN HENSON, HOLLAND AVE. & CO., 551 Commerce St., Phila.

ONE GREAT BIG SALE

Including Everything in our Warerooms, and Mammoth Sales Floors.

A money saving event, unequalled in this store's history. It is always our aim to discount previous efforts. We have spared nothing necessary to make this sale

The Greatest BARGAIN Giving Event

Remember a Clearance Sale here, means not only Furniture, but everything in the House Furnishing line—Stoves, Dishes, Lamps, Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, Store Furnishings, Refrigerators, Gasoline Gasoline Stoves, Baby Carriages, &c. &c. &c.

A GENUINE JUNE CLEARANCE

What a splendid opportunity for JUNE WEDDINGERS.

No definite idea can be given of prices on this paper. To be sure we are offering \$100 Bedroom Suites for only \$83.50; \$75 Suites for only \$50; \$50 Suits only \$35.

See Our \$38.00 Suite in Front Window, only \$25

See Our \$28.00 Mahogany Finish Suite, only \$20

This is only a sample of THOUSANDS, equally as good values. COME AND SEE. Actual inspection will convince the most conservative buyers. We are often asked the question, "Why do we always sell goods at COST, a month or two every year." IT'S A SECRET. But we will share it with you. These Special Sales are patronized by hundreds of customers, that we otherwise would not get acquainted with, also to make room for the latest styles for the coming Season's Trade.

It Always Pays to Trade at

Benedict's White Palace!

63 and 65 South Erie Street.

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and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

"Some other Fourth may be packed in cotton," observes a patriotic contemporary, "but on July Fourth, 1898, there will be a joyful noise made. There is no stifling popular sentiment."

From the best information now obtainable, the Hon. R. W. Taylor will go into the congressional convention with 199 votes—or 76 more than enough to nominate. He has the entire delegation from Columbiana county, 75 in number, 94 from Stark and 30 from Mahoning.

Precautions against publicity regarding military and naval operations, already abundantly necessary, have been made more stringent, but although the newspapers are in comparative ignorance as to precise dates and other details concerning the movements of troops, it is commonly supposed that all of the regulars and part of the volunteers from Tampa and Mobile are now upon the sea, if some are not actually landed near Santiago.

President McKinley has not only brought to his aid his own experience in war, but has been guided by the technical knowledge of our military and naval officers in not pushing our enthusiastic, brave but undisciplined soldiers to the battlefield until they were properly equipped and militarily trained. Although each day of war is a cost to the country, it is better that millions should be expended than that either the disappointment of a reverse in the field should come or that the lives of insufficiently prepared troops should be sacrificed.

The act of heroism performed by Lieutenant Hobson and his seven companions in sinking the collier Merrimac across the channel leading into Santiago harbor, may well be set down as one of the bravest performances in history. The eight men who left the fleet in the gray dawn of the early morning had had plenty of time to consider the possibilities of the fate which awaited them, and it was without any of the stimulus afforded by the excitement of conflict when men rush blindly into danger inspired by the crash of arms and cheers of comrades, that the great deed was undertaken and accomplished.

The commercial activity in the United States for the fiscal year ending this month is unprecedented. In spite of the temporary disturbance caused by the war between this country and Spain, general business is increasing, and all signs point to its continuance. Foreign trade shows an enormous balance in our favor, our exports amounting to \$1,200,000,000, while our imports were but \$600,000,000. We are exporting three times as much breadstuffs as we did in 1895. The total for the past ten months is \$100,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period a year ago, and the exports of manufactured articles is steadily increasing. "Each working day of the year," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "we have sold to foreign countries \$2,000,000 more than we bought from them."

The wonderful record of the United States battleship Oregon, in sailing from San Francisco to Florida, a voyage lasting sixty-five days and covering a distance of fourteen thousand miles, will doubtless prove of material benefit to American ship builders. When the Russian naval authorities heard of this remarkable trip, they at once cabled an invitation to Mr. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, builders of the Oregon, to come to St. Petersburg and arrange for the construction of a number of war ships on similar lines. The present war has determined another thing and that is, that American heavy guns are the best in the world, and there is small reason to doubt that in the near future the gunmakers of this country will successfully compete with the Krupps and Armstrongs of Europe. Heretofore, two hundred discharges were supposed to be the limit of heavy modern guns, but some of the ten-inch guns in the American navy have been fired more than that number of times, with no perceptible decrease in their efficiency.

The results of the war so far are satisfactory and encouraging. Our military and naval forces have been cheered and stimulated by the marvelous battle at Manila and now by the complete success of Lieutenant Hobson's brilliant feat at Santiago harbor. We seem to have the naval forces of Spain in the Atlantic pretty well in hand, the islands being so blockaded that no additional troops or supplies can be sent in by the enemy. President McKinley and the secretary of war have remained entirely unaffected by public opinion, wrought

upon by newspaper comment, as to when an invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico should take place, and therefore dispiriting influences which would have followed even the slightest repulse of undisciplined forces when first landing upon foreign soil have been avoided. There seems to be only two courses now open to the Spanish admiral, who has for two weeks kept the United States in a condition of uncertainty concerning his whereabouts. He must ultimately either sink his ships or surrender them to the Americans. The chances are that when he finds himself attacked by land and sea, as now seems to be the plan, he will blow up his fleet rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

By a bill passed July 16, 1862, there are nine grades of officers in the navy and eight in the army. The grades are as follows—the corresponding grades in the army and navy being opposite each other:

NAVY.	ARMY.
Rear-Admiral.....	Major-General
Commodore.....	Brigadier-General
Captain.....	Colonel
Commander.....	Lieutenant-Colonel
Lieutenant-Commander.....	Major
Lieutenant.....	Captain
Master.....	First-Lieutenant
Ensign.....	Second-Lieutenant
Midshipman.....	

Afterwards higher grades were created as compliments to certain officers of great distinction. In 1864 Farragut was made a vice-admiral, and in 1866 was made a full admiral, Porter becoming vice admiral at the same time. Grant was made a lieutenant-general after the war, and later Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield were so honored; but the actual army is limited to the grades given.

THE DUTCH COLONIAL SYSTEM.

In a report made recently to the state department by the United States consul at Marseilles, an account is given of an interview held with a Dutch official just returned from Java, which offers valuable suggestions regarding our future dealing with the Philippine islands. Java has been for nearly three centuries subject to Holland, and has been a source of great profit to the Dutch, the net annual revenue being \$14,000,000, after paying all expenses, including the keeping up of an army of 20,000 men to repress brigandage and piracy. Conditions in Java and the Philippines are similar in many respects, the population of both being, as a rule, densely ignorant and full of caste and religious prejudices. The Dutch, however, have succeeded in ruling Java to the mutual advantage of the governing and the governed.

"We Dutchmen in Java," said the official in his interview with the consul, "move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time—and by-and-by, when something is accomplished, it has come about so gradually that nobody knows how it happened."

"We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; but all the time we have our own people on guard; and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage a healthy morale by permitting native and European soldiery to marry and live together in families, and we never send a Dutch official to the colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All our officials must work, and work hard. The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading company, which is only another name for the Dutch government. This company plants crops, manufactures, and sells on lands held by the government. The government operates as a planter and merchant, and its immense net income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of burdensome taxation."

SAYS IT IS "SHLA."

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: THE INDEPENDENT advertises, "if you see it in THE INDEPENDENT it is so." Last night you gave the pronunciation of Schley as "Sly." Please give your authority. The Century Cyclopaedia of names and Appleton's Cyclopaedia give it "Shla," with the a long as in day. As the name of the leader of the Greeley expedition has been pronounced in so many ways, your readers should be properly instructed, and the above quoted statement verified.

THE INDEPENDENT's authority for the pronunciation of Commodore Schley's name is the New York Sun. The implication is that "Sly" is the way in which he himself pronounces it.

JOHN AXE'S ACCIDENT.

He Steps Upon a Nail While at Work at Russell & Company's.

John Axe, a young man employed at the works of Russell & Company, stepped upon a nail, Tuesday afternoon. The wound is to the left foot, and is two inches deep. Mr. Axe was sprinkling the platform from which railway cars are loaded, and did not see the nail until he had brought his foot down upon it. The sharp point penetrated the sole of the shoe easily, and came within a fraction of an inch of piercing the foot through and through. Dr. Dimon was called. The nail was not rusted, and this fact, together with the excellent treatment which the injury will receive, greatly reduces the possibility of tetanus.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Provisions for Its Maintenance

Made by the City Council.

THE MONDAY NIGHT SESSION.

A Levy of Twelve and Seven-Tenths Mills Authorized for Municipal Purposes—The Finance Committee's Report and Recommendations—List of Bills Paid.

Pursuant to adjournment for two weeks, the city council met in regular session Monday night, with members Kramer, Jacoby, Johns, Lewis, Kouth, Smith and Haag present, and President Reay in the chair. The session was a busy one and business of considerable importance, relative to the public library and other municipal matters, was transacted. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$177.90 during the two weeks ending June 4th, and payment was authorized on the adoption of Mr. John's motion.

Engineer Barton reported \$240 due Henry Weible and \$98 due J. Geis for grading and filling in West Tremont street, and \$54 dollars due Henry Koonitz for like improvements in East street, and the report was accepted.

Bids for the contract for curb and guttering Wismar street were read and referred to the paving and grading committee. Philip Diefenbacher was the lowest bidder for the general work, and Ludwig Seufst submitted the lowest bid for excavating.

The finance committee, to whom was referred the matter of issuing city bonds for improving and the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the McClymonds Public Library, reported recommending both. With the recommendation was submitted a copy of an agreement entered into on June 2, 1898, between the trustees of the Harsh estate and those of the McClymonds library which read as follows:

The executors of the George Harsh estate will propose to pay for books as they may be ordered and received, according to duplicate invoices therefor, to be furnished the executors, with the \$10,000 given in the will for library purposes, provided: First. That each book bear a label signifying the fact that it was bought with the Harsh bequest and that all the books so bought be and remain the property of the city of Massillon, such books, however, to be held in trust by the McClymonds Public Library, of Massillon, O., subject to the rules and regulations of the library association. So long as nothing shall occur to work a reversion of the real estate according to the terms of its deed therefor from Flora R. McClymonds and J. W. McClymonds, her husband, of Massillon, O., Annie M. McClymonds and Louis McClymonds, her husband, of the city of New York, state of New York, dated August 28th, 1897, and recorded in the records of deeds of Stark county, Ohio, volume 340, page 320, to which reference is here made. Second. That said association make proper entry on its records of its acceptance hereof, and furnish the executors a duly certified copy of the same.

With the committee's report Mr. John's submitted a resolution authorizing Solicitor Willison to prepare an ordinance for the issue of the necessary bonds, and an ordinance providing for a tax levy for the maintenance of the library. Mr. Jacoby's motion to accept the committee's report and adopt the resolution was seconded by Mr. Kramer, and finally adopted, Messrs. Haag, Kouth and Smith voting no. Those who voted in the negative object to the bond issue because the property donated by Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds and Mrs. Anna M. McClymonds was not needed to the city of Massillon instead of to the McClymonds Public Library Association. When questioned by Mr. Smith the solicitor admitted that there was some question as to the constitutionality of the act, but said the provision for the library should be made.

The claim and account committee, to which was referred the Richville avenue damage claims, and the street and alley committee, to which was referred the ordinance to establish a grade on Elizabeth street, were granted further time.

An ordinance was presented by the finance committee providing for a tax levy of twelve and four-tenths mills, two-tenths of a mill less than the levy last year, for municipal purposes. The apportionment is as follows:

Sinking fund, three and five-tenths mills; water purposes, two and four-tenths mills; lighting purposes, two mills; fire department, one and one-tenth mill; salaries, eight-tenths of a mill; street improvement, three-tenths of a mill; sewer purposes, three-tenths of a mill; general purposes, two mills; library maintenance, four-tenths of a mill.

By suspending the rules the ordinance was given three readings and passed, Messrs. Haag and Kouth voting no. Messrs. Smith, Haag and Kouth objected to the library clause, and the three voted against the first motion to suspend rules. Later Mr. Smith voted yes.

A resolution by Mr. Jacoby instructing the mayor to notify property owners to lay flag walks in Plum street, between Mill and Erie, and Oak street between Mill and East, also Rollin Slusser, applying to his Chestnut street property, within fifteen days, was adopted.

On Mr. Kramer's motion the fire committee was instructed to purchase another bed for the central engine house. A communication from the mayor requested the council to refund the mayor's office and court room with desks, chairs, tables, etc. This was referred to the prison and police committee.

Mr. Danner again presented his claim

for damages by change of grade and Mr. Kramer moved to instruct the mayor to notify the school board to construct curb and gutter about the State street building, also in the alley abutting Mr. Danner's property within the next thirty days. The motion was agreed to.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

"Chub" Piero, "Dutch" Frank and Others Justly Punished.

CANTON, June 6.—"Chub" Piero and Frank Doe, alias "Dutch" Frank, were sentenced by Judge McCarty this morning. Both were recently convicted for having burglar tools in their possession, and this morning pleaded guilty to the second indictment for burglary and larceny. Piero was first arraigned and was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for the first offense and five years for the last, the second term to begin at the expiration of the first. Doe was then sentenced for four years each under the above charges. Lawyers McCarty and Grant represented the prisoners and pleaded for leniency on the part of the court.

Doe succeeded in sawing his way out of jail Sunday evening and escaped to the street, but was detected by several citizens, who gave chase. George Charities, a prominent young merchant, intercepted the fugitive and captured him after a hard struggle. Both Piero and Doe are suspected of robbing the Massillon postoffice and are desperate characters, having served time before.

The case of Samuel Leflie vs. the Massillon Paper Company was dismissed from court this morning, by Judge McCarty, at the plaintiff's cost. Leflie sued to recover \$10,000 for injuries received while in the employ of the company. A satisfactory settlement was made out of court. Lawyers Willison & Day represented Mr. Leflie. John Jeanty has sued Leonard Hess, Frederick Hess and others, to recover royalty for coal mined on his premises in Bethlehem township. Mr. Jeanty claims that the defendants took approximately 16,000 tons of coal from under his land between January 1896 and January 1898, without his knowledge or consent. He asks that the defendants be compelled to account for all coal mined, and pay him a royalty of 8 cents per ton, also 1 per cent. for all foreign coal transported through his premises during the period named.

Joseph Baker and daughter, Ida M. Baker, convicted of incest, were sentenced to the penitentiary for ten and two years respectively. Judge McCarty informed Mr. Baker that he was sorry he could not make his sentence twenty years. William Holt, of Massillon, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Holt changed his plea to guilty this morning.

A final account has been filed in the estate of James L. Rudy, of Massillon. The will of August Remillet, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

A marriage license has been granted to Charles Richardson and Jennie E. Lynch, of Canton.

ON GUARD AT ALLIANCE.

Spanish Spies at the Morgan Engineering Works.

The great plant of the Morgan Engineering company, of Alliance, is now under guard of Company F, Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, one of the finest, best and most popular military bodies in the Keystone state. The boys in blue arrived Monday morning at 10 o'clock on a special train. They at once alighted, fell in line and marched direct to the spacious yard of the Morgan works, pitching their camp in the southwestern corner of the big enclosure. This is the first instance in which the war department has deemed it necessary to place a guard over any of the concerns in which gun contracts are being executed. Many mysterious strangers have made it a business to loiter about the shops ever since the coast defense orders were awarded to the Alliance manufactory. A number of these visitors have left every evidence that they were Spanish spies, and as soon as the army officials learned these facts they decided to take immediate measures of precaution. Company F is composed of seventy-four men.—Alliance Review.

Sunday School Convention.

WEST BROOKFIELD, June 7.—The Sunday school convention held in the Lutheran church here was very interesting. R. W. Klingler read a paper on "Sabbath Observance." The Rev. H. R. Warner spoke on "Teachers' Meetings," and C. B. Heckman on "Some of the Needs of the Sunday School." Part of the music was furnished by the M. E. school and part by the Lutheran school. The next convention will be held in the Myer's church on Sunday, June 26.

The Sunday School Association of this township will hold its annual business meeting at Crystal Spring next Saturday at 2 p. m.

Highwaymen on Wheels.

A wheelman of 146th street, New York, was not long since attacked, robbed and left senseless by two highwaymen mounted on bicycles in Central Park. Repeated accounts of robberies by men mounted on the swift revolving wheel have appeared in various parts of the country. In each instance, so far as is known, they have evaded the police. Those depredators of the health, diseases of the kidney and bladder, will likewise in all likelihood escape arrest, and pursue their atrocious career unchecked, unless they are arrested in the outset by the potent intervention of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest diuretic, as well as tonic, known to modern times. The genial preventive named is the best known medicinal safeguard not only against renal, but also rheumatic and malarial disorders. It is at the start that disease is most easily and completely overcome. The use of the Bitters is followed by the happiest results in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALBERT SLUSSER'S FATE

Relatives Say He is Not Dead,

but is Still Fighting.

CAPTAIN OF AN INSURGENT BAND.

A Large Crowd Gathers at the Pennsylvania Station to Say Goodbye to the Massillon Soldier Boys En Route to St. Louis—Letters from the Boyala Camp.

Is Albertus Slusser, the Massillon boy who went to Cuba, dead, or is he living, and, as his mother and brothers declare, at the head of a company of insurgents? Members of the family say that they have received a letter which conveys the story which Mrs. Slusser and her sons have put in circulation on Frances avenue, but when Cicero W. Slusser, the head of the house, who is said to guard this piece of mail as carefully as his money, keeping it safely locked in a chest that is always under his watchful eye by night, was asked about it, he declared "that he had nothing at all to say."

A large number of the friends and relatives of Walter List and John Meinhardt, the two Massillon boys who recently enlisted in the cavalry at Canton gathered at the Pennsylvania station, Monday evening, to say their last farewells. The soldiers were ten in number, and passed through the city at 9:40 o'clock, being enroute to St. Louis from Canton. The Massillon boys left the train here for a moment, and mingled with their goodbyes were earnestly expressed desires that their friends would soon follow their example and enter the army too.

WILLIAM CLARK'S LETTER HOME.

Corporal William Clark, a Massillon boy in Company L, Eighth regiment, O. V. I., has written a letter to Richard Powell, of this city, from Camp Alger, an extract from which follows: "It is very indefinite when we shall leave here. You see, orders change at the Capitol with the ebb and flow of the tide, and we have no idea one minute where we will be the next. I wish you could have seen the review on Saturday. It was grand, being the first since the close of the civil war, and only to be witnessed once in a lifetime, and when once seen is impressed upon the mind so that it can never be erased. So you tried to join the cavalry, and they rejected you? That's too bad, although you may have an opportunity to congratulate yourself in time to come."

WILLIAM A. CLARK.

HARRY CURLEY WRITES.

CAMP ALGER, June 8.—All the boys in our regiment have to be vaccinated today. I expect their arms will get very sore, as it is so warm and every little cut becomes a serious matter. There are four cases of sickness in the hospital, but all are improving and expect to be around in a couple of days. This morning's paper said that we would leave for Tampa next week, but we have received no account of it at camp. They have dismissed the drill till this evening on account of the vaccination and heat down here. If the boys do not get up in the morning or miss drill, they put them at chopping wood for the cook stove, so this makes the boys all get around in time, as it is too much like work to carry wood and chop it. The boys are lying in the tent sleeping and are all well. Captain Fisher was officer of the day yesterday.

They put me in the cook house yesterday, and I did not have to go out to drill. All they made me do was carry water and wash dishes. When I got through washing dishes I had a good rest. The boys are all out drilling, and it is very hot for them. We had our pictures taken in front of our tent. They have dug a well between the Massachusetts and Ohio regiments, it is a very nice thing to have the water, which is cold and plentiful; the pump is kept busy. Our regiment is to be recruited from 60 men to 106 in a company. I think Captain Fisher and another sergeant will go to Canton, some time this week, for more recruits. This will make a very large regiment. The Pennsylvania regiments got paid yesterday. We have received no orders as to where we will go from here, but we all want to go to the Philippine islands, as the climate there is about the same as it is here. Harry Dobson was guarding his company's cook house last night, so as it would not run away. Clark, Rennie, DuLabalm and Hagan have come in from drill, and all look as though they had worked hard.

HARRY CURLEY.

Good Wheat Crop in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 8.—[By Associated Press]—State Commissioner of Agriculture Moore rates the condition of the Kentucky wheat crop, June 1, at 104.

Straw hats for boys and men at J. W. Foltz's.

Send me

Cleveland's

is the way to order

baking powder, if

you want the best.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York

Send me

Cleveland's

is the way to order

baking powder, if

you want the best.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York

Send me

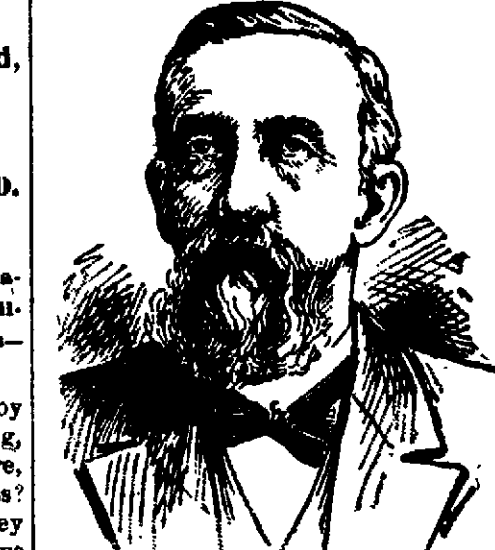
Cleveland's

is the way to order

LaGrippe.

Followed by Heart Disease, Cured by

DR. MILES' HEART CURE.



M. E. C. C. SHULTS, of Winterset, Iowa, inventor and manufacturer of Shults' Safety Whiffletree Coupling, writes of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure: "Two years ago an attack of LaGrippe left me with a weak heart. I had run down in flesh to mere skin and bone. I could not sleep down for smothering spells; frequent sharp darting pains and palpitation caused a constant fear of sudden death, nothing could induce me to remain away from home over night. My local physician prescribed Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and in a few days I was able to sleep well and the pains gradually lessened, and finally ceased. I reduced the doses, having gained fifteen pounds, and am now feeling better in every way than I have for years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

OLSON WORKS DAMAGED.

A Disastrous Fire of Incendiary Origin on Sunday.

O. C. Olson, proprietor of the Olson foundry and machine works, in Canal street, declares that the fire, which he says caused between \$4,000 and \$5,000 damage, Sunday morning, was of incendiary origin. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire was first noticed by the men at the electric light station, and the alarm was sent in from box 12. It was then 9 o'clock. The firemen were cleaning their horses at the time, but it required only a moment for them to get in leaving form. In a few minutes they were throwing four streams of water on the fire, which had gained such headway that the interior of the building was like an immense furnace. The Richville avenue company joined them soon after, and a fifth line of hose was soon laid. Their promptness and effective service saved the valuable contents of the pattern room and prevented the fire from reaching the foundry, cleaning room and blacksmith shop. The damage is confined to the machine shop and the front part of the building.

Mr. Olson was out of the city when the fire took place, having left Massillon for Cleveland at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He believes the fire to have been the work of an incendiary, because it was not possible for it to have originated in any other manner. The night watchman, George Kopp, left at 6:15, and he says that at that hour all was well. The fire began, as Mr. Olson says, the fire was begun, between the office and the pattern shop. The incendiary probably gained entrance through one of the windows. Mr. Olson's books were in the safe and were not damaged.

A CITIZENS' MEETING.

One Has Been Called by Mayor Wise for Friday Night.

At the request of a number of business men who were unable to attend the citizens' meeting called for Monday evening, Mayor Wise has decided to call a second meeting for Friday night. At this meeting all arrangements for the celebration of July 4th will be made. A large representation of citizens is desired.

The Republican State Convention.

We are indebted to Allen Carnes, chairman of the Stark County Central Committee, for the following summary of the call issued by the Ohio Republican State Central Committee for the state convention:

The Republicans of Ohio are requested to meet in delegate convention in the city of Columbus, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of secretary of state, judge of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, dairy and food commissioner, and member of the board of public works. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 500 votes cast for Asa S. Bushnell, Republican candidate for governor at the November election, 1897, and one for each fraction of 250 or over. The total number of delegates in the convention will be 858. Necessary to nominate 430. Stark county is entitled to twenty-one delegates.

The delegates from the several congressional districts will convene on Tuesday, June 21, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing vice-presidents of the convention and members of the various committees, including the state central committee. The convention will be called to order on Tuesday at 4 o'clock p. m. for temporary organization, receiving reports of district committees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The delegates are required to be selected in the several counties of the state in such manner as the county central committee may designate.

WILL RETURN THE FLAGS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution directing the secretary of war to return to the state of Ohio the flags of certain Ohio regiments lost during the civil war.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jurgens a daughter.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Weiler.

Mrs. Edward Snyder, of Norwalk, is visiting Mrs. R. E. Smith.

Mrs. W. R. Suydam, of Norwalk, is visiting Mrs. H. C. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Koehler, of Dundee, spent Sunday in Massillon.

A. Y. Gordon and Wm. Keifer visited friends in Canal Dover Sunday.

The salesladies of Abt's store enjoyed an outing at Meyer's lake on Tuesday.

Charles Snively returned on Saturday from the John Hopkins university at Baltimore.

A supper will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, June 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Merrell have moved from Erie street to their new residence in Frost street.

The postoffice force has purchased a fine new flag, which will be raised over the street entrance today.

The choral society of St. John's church will give a service of sacred song on Monday evening, June 13.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanton Howells, of this city, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Evans, in Justus Sunday.

C. L. Baatz, a member of the Massillon fire department, has begun the erection of a new residence in Akron street.

Walter List, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George List, entered the regular army at Canton Saturday. He will be in the cavalry.

Miss Alice Burton and Miss Laura Russell will sail from Liverpool en route to Massillon, June 15, on the White Star steamer Teutonic.

Baumgardner, the center fielder of the Minglewoods, of North Lawrence, is now with the Pittsburg league club, and will be given a trial this week.

Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Society of St. John's church for June are Edward Jenner, Annie Kouth, Mrs. William Fetzer and Charles Klotz.

The Rev. James Kuhn on Sunday published the banus of Thomas Fleming and Miss Mary Schmaders, whose marriage will take place on June 23.

Miss Mary Shriber is spending a few weeks in Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Taggart, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Norris.—Orville Crescent.

All commissioned officers of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, will meet in Alliance on June 17. A lieutenant-colonel is to be elected to succeed Dr. Evans, of Canton, deceased.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Louise Albisser, of Canton, to E. M. Rader, of this city, on Thursday evening,

June 18, at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride, 617 Rowland street.

Arrangements are being made for a game of ball between Massillon and Canton Modern Woodmen. It will probably be played at Base Ball park next Friday.

The Rev. L. S. Von Lanyi and family, left Tuesday night for Ottawa, Minn., where they will reside. Mr. Von Lanyi has been pastor of the German Baptist church in this city for several years past.

Future meetings of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association will be held in a room on the second floor of the McClymond's Public Library, which has been kindly granted them for this purpose by the library trustees.

Mrs. Day, wife of the secretary of state, has fully recovered from her recent illness at the Cleveland general hospital. She underwent a dangerous surgical operation, and for awhile her condition was serious. Mrs. Day returned to Canton today.

The annual convention of the Ohio district St. John's Evangelical synod, will be held in Massillon, beginning on Thursday of this week. A large number of delegates will be present and preparations are now being made for their entertainment.

E. W. McFarren and Edward Fiscus arrived home from Saginaw, Mich., Saturday evening. They will return this week. Mr. McFarren is in charge of a company of drillers, who are looking after coal lands in that vicinity in the interest of a local concern.

While on his way to the Massillon cemetery, Sunday afternoon, Mr. Markel, of Orrville, was stricken with paralysis, his left arm and side being affected. He was carried to the cemetery lodge and Dr. Hallock summoned. Mr. Markel recovered sufficiently to permit his taking a train for home later in the afternoon.

The eastern district joint synod of Ohio and other states will meet at Perryville, a suburb of Allegheny, Pa., from June 8th to the 15th. St. Paul's Lutheran church, of Massillon, is officially connected with the synod, and will be represented by the Rev. L. H. Barry, also by John Schaufele as a lay delegate.

Miss Edith Williams, of Justus, formerly of this city, has been appointed a stenographer in the office of State Labor Commissioner John P. Jones. Miss Williams left for Columbus today.

She was visited yesterday by Mrs. Joseph Emerson, of this city, and Misses Elita and Alice McQuate and Miss Sarah Ziegler, of Canton.

The boys at the Charity Rotch school are all gardening these days. They are bringing their surplus produce to Massillon and it finds a ready market in local stores. A good rain is needed now to help the crops and to fill the boys' swimming pond in the orchard. As this artificial body of water has no inlet or outlet, during a dry spell the boys are deprived of a great deal of good fun.

Michael Crone and Miss Anna Rambo, both of this city, were married at 8:30 o'clock this morning at St. Mary's church, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. The groomsmen were John Crone, a brother of the groom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Frances Youngblood. A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Christian Bittner, the bride's sister.

At a meeting of the state fish and game commission at Columbus, Friday, the state pheasantry was reported to be in an excellent condition. There are 1,000 birds already hatched, besides 3,000 eggs that will soon be out. The commission expects this season to distribute some 5,000 birds in all. The work of distributing those already hatched will be begun immediately.

Members of the class of '94, of the Massillon high school, and his numerous friends in this city, will be pleased to learn that Ernest O. Lieghley was graduated in electrical engineering, at the Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland last week, receiving the degree of "Bachelor of Science." Mr. Lieghley has also completed the course in mechanical engineering, and for this he deserves special credit, as he is the first student in the institution to complete two courses during the four years required for one course.

There was something of a scene at the Pennsylvania station, Tuesday morning, Mrs. Schell, of Mansfield, whose husband was some time ago granted a divorce and the custody of their three children, had regained charge of her children and wanted to take a train for Mansfield. The woman in whose keeping the children had been left, when the father went to Montana, accompanied by ex-Sheriff Kridler, followed Mrs. Schell to the station, and she was prevented from leaving. The women wept and fought some. Then all came up town, and at 3 o'clock nothing more had been heard of them.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.
Officers of the People's Loan and Building Company Elected.

The annual meeting of the People's Loan and Building Company was held in the company's office, in East Main street, Tuesday evening. F. H. Snyder, J. W. Foltz and A. W. Smith were elected directors, each for a term of three years. The directors whose terms are unexpired are Daniel Hemperly, R. W. McCaughey, J. A. Shoemaker, Mathias Erdle, C. B. Allman and E. A. Jones. The board of directors organized by electing Mr. Hemperly, president; C. B. Allman, vice president; R. W. McCaughey, attorney; J. W. Foltz, treasurer; J. E. Johns, secretary. The appraising committee consists of Messrs. Shoemaker, Erdle and Smith. Messrs. Jones, Snyder and Foltz compose the finance committee.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. A cut? Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At your druggist.

REPORTED TO BE DEAD.

Charles Laughlin Said to Have Been Killed in the South.

RELATIVES NOT BEEN NOTIFIED.

His Brother Thinks It Is Only a Rumor—G. H. de la Fort Joins the Foraker Rifles, of Which Dr. Pfouts is Examining Physician—Harry Curley's Letter.

There is a report in general circulation in Massillon today to the effect that Charles Laughlin, who two months ago enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, Light Artillery, had been shot and killed at Chickamauga. His father and brothers in this city have not been notified, and for that reason it is not thought that there is any truth in the rumor. Last Thursday Clement Brownberger received a letter from Mr. Laughlin. The origin of the report is not known. In some quarters little else is talked of. The relatives are on the point of telegraphing to the captain of his company, and will probably do so this evening.

ENLISTED IN THE FORAKER RIFLES.
Dr. R. M. Pfouts, who resides in West Tremont street, is the examining physician for the Foraker Rifles, an organization with headquarters at Columbus. G. H. de la Fort, who came to this city some months ago, has enlisted. He has passed Dr. Pfouts' physical examination, and is now awaiting the call to arms.

CAMP ALGER, JUNE 6.—The boys have been eating strawberries, ice cream, cake and pies, instead of hard tack, since the pay came. Company L has presented Captain Fisher with a fine sword. D. Leslie, of Massillon, made the presentation speech. The boys are all in fine health and good spirit. Henry Dulabahn is our dish washer. He says he can throw a dirty dish up in the air and it will come down clean. The indications are that we will soon leave here, as the baker's contract is for only eighteen days' rations. We will go to Porto Rico, Cuba or Philippines. All want to go to Cuba. I read in one paper that two fellows have been drowned here; that is untrue, for if you should want to go swimming you would have to take a basin along to find the water. Sunday there was the largest crowd of people out here since we have been here.

They Went by Water.
Twenty-two citizens and sixty-three gallons of refreshments were taken to a grove two miles north of Millport, Sunday, in Mr. Kopp's "Friend to All" boat. The chief business of the day was the emptying of the casks, although incidentally there were swimming matches and quail contests. R. Klotz proved himself the best swimmer, Edward Creed finishing a close second.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

WILLIAM EDWARD BOYLE.

William Edward Boyle, aged 47 years, who had been ill with cancer for a long time, was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday, and this was the immediate cause of his death, which occurred later in the day. Mr. Boyle had been a railway engineer for more than twenty years, and during the six years that he was a resident of Massillon, had been in the employ of the W. & L. E. Company. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral will take place Thursday, leaving the West street residence at 8:30 o'clock, services being held at St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock. Mrs. J. B. Boyle, of Buffalo, and Mrs. C. L. Jones, of Fort Clark, Tex., have arrived to attend the funeral.

RICHARD A. WALKER.

Richard A. Walker died at his Muskingum street home Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, of acute bronchitis, with which he had been ill since the last week in March. Mr. Walker was 53 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children, Harry and Miss Nellie Walker, of this city. Mr. Walker was born in Massillon, and had lived here all his life. He was a boiler-maker by trade, at one time having been associated with W. M. Rogers in business. Of late years, however, he had not worked at his trade, but had spent all his time in the little West Main street peanut stand, of which he was proprietor.

THOMAS H. MASTERS.

The death of Thomas H. Masters occurred at 1:15 o'clock this morning at his home east of this city, resulting from paralysis. Mr. Masters was 66 years of age and was born in England. He is well known throughout Stark county and for a number of years resided at Newman. He suffered two attacks of paralysis, the last, which occurred on last Wednesday, rendering him helpless. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the residence, the Rev. J. F. Clokey officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. CATHERINE PUSSE.

Mrs. Catherine Pusse died at her home in North alley Sunday night, of dropsy. She was 68 years of age. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow.

Crash hats, all prices and styles, at J. W. Foltz.

Good Appetite

And Strength Given by the One True Blood Purifier.

"I was all run down in health and had no appetite. I have taken a number of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my appetite has returned. Hood's Sarsaparilla has made me strong and well, and I recommend it to all who are in a run down condition." C. L. MURPHY, 218 Franklin Street, Marietta, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.



THE COAL DEALERS' PICNIC.

Massillon Operators to Entertain Their Cleveland Agents.

A picnic has been arranged by the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association for the entertainment of the retail coal dealers of Cleveland, which will take place on Saturday of this week. At a recent meeting of the operators, Captain Drake, J. J. Phillips and Charles Albright were selected as a committee to secure transportation, provisions, etc. The train bearing the Cleveland party will leave that city early Saturday morning. The day will be spent in visiting the various mines in this district, and probably some time will be spent in Massillon. Refreshments will be served in a lunch car which will be attached to the train.

WILL HAVE A PICNIC.

The Plumbers and Tanners of Canton and Massillon

The plumbers and tanners of Massillon and Canton will give a picnic at Summit park on June 23. Citizens generally will be invited to accompany them. There will be a baseball game, a tug of war and foot races. The picnic is a Canton idea. They asked the Massillon brethren to join them, and Saturday night a meeting was held and it was unanimously decided to do so. Another meeting will be held this week to perfect plans.

AID FOR HOBSON.

The Money to Save His Home Already Raised.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—[By Associated Press]—A statement having been published that a public subscription was to be raised to pay off a mortgage on the homestead of Lieutenant Hobson, who had charge of the perilous task of sinking the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, the Times-Star sent a telegram to the editor of the Greensboro (Ala.) Beacon, asking for particulars. An answer has been received, stating that a sufficient sum had already been raised, and that no further aid was needed.

THE GREATEST OF ALL SALES

OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898,

At C. M. Whitman's Cash Clothing House.

Another backward Spring season has left us overstocked and we must dispose of this surplus, as our fixed rule never to carry goods to another season must be carried out, no matter how great the loss. To sell the stock quick we must sell cheap. Green tickets bearing the marked down price have been placed on every suit (Men's, Boys' and Children's) in the house, and in remarking this immense stock, but little attention was given to actual cost price. There will be no chance to grumble—the goods and prices don't admit of it. Our stock this season is of the same elegance and quantity as has been our custom to handle. You can't say a word against our styles. You can't say a word against our qualities. You can't say a word against our prices, as none can or ever did sell cheaper. And during this great Green Ticket Sale we will out do all previous sales in price cutting. Depend upon us for perfect satisfaction and value for your money. You will surely appreciate our offerings the moment you see the goods and hear the prices.

Your money back on demand if you are not Satisfied with your purchase. Three floors, all Clothing. BE FAIR with yourself and see our immense stock of CLOTHING at prices that cannot fail to surprise you with their littleness.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's and Boys' Suits, good, strong serviceable suits, will positively give better wear than you would expect...\$1.94

Men's and Boys' Suits, all sizes, in Cassimeres and Homespun, part wool, and made up in good style and for hard wear...\$2.64

Men's Suits, all sizes, in Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres, made in 4-button Cutaway, Sacks, and 3-button Frocks, good, fashionable suits and worth much more than the price we ask, which is...\$3.84

Men's All-Wool Suits, all sizes, hundreds to select from all weaves of cloth made and trimmed in a way that stamps them as being first-class in every particular, but the green ticket only bears the small price of...\$4.74

Men's Suits, all sizes, in Worsteds, Tweeds, Fancy Worsteds, Plaids, Checks all the new weaves of cloth and made in the very latest styles and elegantly tailored at...\$7.47

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Suits, all sizes, top notch qualities every one a beauty, suits that merchant tailors get \$20.00 for. Ours are just as good, fit as well and wear as well and we've cut the price to...\$9.84

Men's All Wool Suits, all sizes, all the new patterns

and colors in Clay Worsteds, Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Plaids, Checks, Fancy Cheviots, all the weaves of cloth and made up faultless in fit and finish; others charge you \$16.00 and \$18.00 for the same goods. Our price on green ticket...\$11.94

Men's Crash Suits.

The correct thing for hot weather at \$2.50 and \$4.00 per suit.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

Children's 2-piece suits, ages 4 to 15, good for vacation or school purposes at...49 & 97

Children's 2-piece suits, nearly all wool and would be called cheap at \$3.00, now...\$1.97

Boys' Suits, sizes 13 to 19, in Cheviots and Cassimeres, all wool, and certainly worth double the price, but in this June sale...\$3.37

Boys' 3-piece suits, ages 13 to 19, in Cheviots, Scotch, Fancy Checks, neat Plaids, extra well made and trimmed, regularly sold for \$7.00 and \$8.00, our present price...\$4.94

Men's and Boys' Pants.

Men's and Boys' wear resisting Jean Pants at...49

Men's well made, neat fitting Pantaloon at...59

Men's Pants made from good, strong, serviceable material, will hold their shape at...74

Boys' Pants in Grey Cheviots at...49

Boys' Pants in Stripes and Fancy Mixtures, part wool and made to look dressy...94

Men's Pants, fine all wool, a strictly dress pantaloons, usually sold at \$4.00 and \$4.50, in this sale...\$1.97

THIS is the right place to get the right goods at the right prices. Popular Styles, late Novelties.

Men's and Boys' stiff or soft Hats in black, brown or light colors, the newest shapes; the latest colors, 98c.

Men's and Boys' Fancy Straw Hats at 50c, 75c and \$1.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, a large assortment, 25c.

Men's Crash Hats, all colors and shapes, at 25c & 50c.

Men's soft Shirts, detachable collars and cuffs, 50c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, white collar band at 50c.

Men's and Boys' White Unlaundered Shirts at 25 & 50c.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, all sizes, 15c.

Men's and Boys' Balbriggan Underwear at 50 per suit.

Neckwear, an immense line to select from; all the shapes and newest patterns and colorings at 25c and 50c.

Suspenders, the usual 25c kind for 15c, the 35c qualities for 20c. A good pair of socks for 5c. Fast Black Socks 10c or 3 for 25c.

Umbrellas in Glorias and mixed goods at 48, 70c & \$1.

A great line of Hammocks at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

We have tried to state our position fairly and without boasting, misrepresentation or bluster, and the facts we have presented for your consideration we can substantiate at any time, with quality and price. We promise to save you money. Why not let us?

Remember this sale will only continue throughout the month of June.

C. M. WHITMAN, Cash Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

18 South Erie Street, Massillon, O. The Largest Clothing House in the County.

MOSTLY TAYLER MEN.

Result of Saturday's Republican Primary Election.

ONE OR TWO DELEGATES IN DOUBT.

They have not yet declared their Congressional Preference, and this has caused many to believe that they are unfriendly to the present Congressmen.

Of the fifteen delegates to the congressional convention elected in Massillon and Perry township on Saturday, thirteen are thought to be staunch Tayler supporters, while the worst that can be said of the other two is that they have not yet declared themselves. The total vote of the city was 403. The polls did not close until 8 o'clock, but within an hour and a half the ballots had been counted. The candidates on the county ticket were all without opposition with the exception of Dr. Schuffell and Dr. Robinson. They carried each other for coroner. Schuffell opposed the city and township by a very large majority. The list of Massillon and township delegates to the congressional and county conventions are as follows:

TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
First ward—J. M. Bayless, H. B. Garriques, Charles Merwin, M. W. Oberlin, delegates; R. H. Day, L. P. Slusser, S. R. Weirich, alternates. (Other candidates were J. Watters, J. Butler and J. Weaver.)

Second ward—Albert Ellis, Harry Segner, John Williams, J. L. Green, delegates; E. A. Heckert, F. B. Willison, alternates.

Third ward—James C. Corns, S. A. Conrad, L. A. Koons and Gregory Davis, delegates.

Fourth ward—George H. Shauf, delegate.

Massillon precinct—Horace Fasoacht, Richville precinct—C. W. Metzger.

The unsuccessful candidates were W. F. Ricks, C. M. Russell, J. C. Adams, W. E. Russell, John George, Thomas C. Brown, A. R. Hanna.

TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION.
First ward—L. P. Slusser, F. E. Hemmery, Oscar Heggem, Jacob Wise, S. Judd, O. C. Volkmar, C. E. Jarvis, Z. T. Shoemaker, H. V. Kramer, delegates; T. J. Falor, S. Burd, Winfield Lee, alternates.

Second ward—John Ellis, H. W. Elsas, Freeman Gaddes, Wendell Fox, Joseph Pals, G. F. Breckel, Elva Hall, delegates (The unsuccessful candidates were W. Knight, W. B. Martin, R. Edwards, J. Farrell, William Stansbury, F. Barkheimer, Robert Gow, Jr., W. Schaffer.)

Third ward—S. A. Conrad, J. E. Johns, W. B. Humberger, John Roup, O. Uhlenborn, Joseph Healy and Fred Wolf.

Fourth ward—Harry Beatty, Edward Merwin and T. C. Brown.

Massillon, precinct—S. B. Stern, E. D. Doll and R. F. Kreisher; Richville precinct—B. L. Ayers.

The unsuccessful candidates were J. C. Adams, W. E. Russell, Frank P. Drake, Thomas Davis, George Hathaway, C. Remley, John George, Robert Reay, Benton Smith.

CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN.

First ward—Precinct A, Albert Ellis; precinct B, John Mannweiler.

Second ward—Precinct A, L. P. Slusser, precinct B, Edward Jacoby.

Third ward—H. B. Conrad, L. A. Koons, Gregory Davis.

Fourth ward—George Shauf.

Massillon precinct—Reuben Kreisher, Richville precinct—C. W. Metzger.

THE ELECTION AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, June 6.—George Ray and Alex Garver were elected congressional delegates, and Samuel Darr and Dr. Steele alternates. Ray is an out and out Tayler man, while Garver has declared himself for Carnes. The delegates to the county convention are H. R. Bennett, H. B. Smith, Nathan Watts and James Allman.

JONES ELECTED A DELEGATE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 6.—John P. Jones and James Brown were elected delegates to the congressional convention. But six votes were cast against Jones. The unsuccessful candidate was R. A. Pollock.

TAYLER WINS IN CANTON.

Twenty nine of Thirty-two Delegates Will Support Him.

CANTON, June 6.—Returns have not yet been received from all parts of the county by the board of elections, consequently the actual result of Saturday's primary election is yet unknown. It is generally understood, however, that ninety or more of the 106 delegates in the county are staunch supporters of Congressman Tayler. This number is claimed by the Tayler men, but the Johnson contingent is positive of a better representation when the time comes to show their hand. Twenty-nine out of the thirty delegates elected in Canton are claimed for Tayler. The nomination of Schuffell for coroner is generally conceded.

A Badly Used Up Man.

Richard Evans, of Pigeon Run, exhibited a swollen nose, contusions on the chin, forehead and both cheeks, and two bloodshot eyes with black and blue rings around them to Mayor Wise Sunday. He carried an arm in a sling, and he also claimed to have a broken rib. Mr. Evans had had a fight with Ambrose Williams, who lives near the "Patch," who accused Evans of having circulated untrue reports. Williams was arrested by Marshal Markel, Sunday night. At 3 o'clock Monday, Williams pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ALKALI SOILS.

Practical Methods For Recovering Them and Why It Pays to Do So.

It is well known to those who live in regions where alkali prevails that there are two kinds—viz, the white and the black varieties. Concerning these the chemist of the Oregon station reports as follows in a recent bulletin: Of these the former is by far the least injurious on account of its comparative neutrality. The main ingredient of the white variety is sulphate of soda, which, not having the power to dissolve the organic matter of the soil, remains white. It is comparatively harmless, and unless it has accumulated in excessive amounts is easily managed.

The most permanent remedy will be underdraining the land with tile and then thoroughly washing out the salt. This is the best as well as the most expensive means of removing the difficulty. There are other cheaper and less expensive remedies, such as digging open ditches lower than the level of the surface of the land to be treated, running these drains into the nearest natural outlet. Then by flooding these lands, not allowing the water to stand long enough to soak into the soil and thus carry with it the dissolved salts, most of the alkali that has collected on top can be removed. This treatment repeated a few times and followed by thorough and deep cultivation will be all that is required. In many cases, where the white salt has not accumulated in too great quantities, deep and thorough cultivation will be all that is needed. Such frequent and deep tillage keeps the ground in good tilth and prevents the rapid surface evaporation. It also mixes the top, which is likely to be the strongest, with the soil lower down, and therefore dilutes the salt.

The black variety of alkali is far more difficult to deal with on account of its ability to dissolve the organic matter, humus, of the soil. In times of drought these spots are marked by a series of black rings left about the margins of the dried up pools. The active alkaline ingredient of these soils is sodium carbonate, commonly called soda, the corrosive action of which is well known to housekeepers. When water is available, chemical remedies, coupled with those given above, may be successfully employed. By means of gypsum applied at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre the black form will be changed to the white, which may then be given the above treatment. Gypsum is the only practical antidote for black alkali. It should be sowed broadcast and well harrowed in.

Certain crops also have the power to remove a considerable amount of alkali from the soil if grown for several years in succession. Among these are beets, carrots, turnips and any crop which will shade the ground, thereby lessening the amount of surface evaporation. These alkali soils are the very richest in the state, a number of the compounds composing the alkali being recognized as of direct value as fertilizers, as sulphate of potash, phosphate of soda, nitrate of soda, chloride of soda and carbonate of ammonia, which occur together with the sulphate of soda and carbonate of soda mentioned above. Thus it will be seen that these soils are bound to be very lasting and in many cases will well repay the trouble required to recover them.

High Grade American Sugar Beets.

Concerning experiments conducted in the production of high grade sugar beets it is told in the recent report of the secretary of agriculture that the stations collaborating in this work were Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and New York. The best results were obtained from the stations in Wisconsin and New York. The beets which were grown at the New York station were carefully selected for physical properties, and those which reached the standard of shape and size were subjected to individual analysis and preserved for the propagation of seeds for the season of 1898. A few of them which have exhibited peculiar strains of excellence have been preserved for the production of a new variety of beets, which it is proposed to call the American Elite. These beets have an average weight of about 80 ounces and an average content of sugar of 19 per cent. The purity of juices in similar beets was found to be about 85. These beets, having shown these remarkable variations from the standard in size and sugar quality, are evidently fitted to produce a new variety of beets better suited to American farmers than the standard beets of Europe. It is the intention of the department to endeavor to establish a variety of beets of this kind which shall have at least a third greater weight than the standard sugar beet of Europe without losing anything in sugar content or in purity of juice.

What Others Say.

It is said to be a fact noticed in Italy long since and borne out by experience in our northwest that the soils of volcanic origin are of unsurpassed fertility.

The conditions of growing sugar beets under irrigation have been studied somewhat, but imperfectly, by the United States department of agriculture. The data collected are pronounced very reassuring and lead to the evident belief that irrigated lands, under proper thermal conditions, will give most excellent returns with beets.

Professor Bailey of Cornell university says there are at least three or four distinct specimens of the Satsuma plum on the market. In some parts it is very productive, in others it is not. It is one of the very best of the Japans for all purposes.

If flax is grown simply for seed, a carefully selected home grown seed may be used, but for the production of fiber imported seed is said to be necessary.

At the Michigan station a difference of 11 per cent in the yield of dry matter has been noted in favor of corn grown from well ripened seed over the yield from seed grown in a wet, cold season.



THE COWPEA.

Some Varieties That Are Suited to the North—Fertilizer Recommended.

The cowpea, which has long been highly valued at the south as an improver of the soil and a forage plant, is receiving considerable attention at present from northern farmers. Mistaken ideas, however, are entertained by some as to the nature of this plant. It is very sensitive to cold and should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed with sunshine. H. E. Van Deman says in The National Stockman and Farmer that when he was talking before farmers' institutes in western New York last winter the question of cowpea culture came up occasionally, and in every case but one there were good reports. In this one the mistake had been made of sowing the seed with out, presuming the nature of the plant to be like the northern field pea. Mr. Van Deman gives the following information in regard to varieties and methods of growing the cowpea:

There are material differences between the many varieties of the cowpea as to season of maturity, style of growth and productiveness, although all the varieties are reasonably productive. Some will ripen in eight to ten weeks from planting, while others require nearly twice that time. The variety known as Little Black is one of the best for northern culture, as it is very early to ripen. Whippoorwill is one of the most popular kinds. It grows bushy and bears abundantly of brown speckled peas. Red Ripper is another good early variety. It has a viny habit and bears dark red peas. The seed of these varieties is kept by some northern seedsmen and by all in the south. The price is from \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel.

There are two ways of growing the cowpea. One is to sow broadcast, using about a bushel and a half per acre. The other is to plant in hills or drill in rows sufficiently far apart to insure easy cultivation. In this latter case less seed is needed. In either case the tops will soon cover the entire surface.

It is always recommended to use phosphoric acid and potash liberally at or before seeding time. Several weeks before is preferable. If this is done, the growth of the peas will be very much larger than without it, and there will consequently be very much more nitrogen extracted from the air and stored in their roots and tops. The same kind of nitrogenous tubercles are formed on the roots as on those of clover. Not less than 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre and twice that much of phosphate rock should be used.

The crop makes very good hay or silage, as may be desired. Much more can be grown per acre of forage than of clover, and it is fully as good or better for stock. There should be a general trial of this crop in the northern states.

Sulphured Fruit.

Evaporated fruit is usually sulphured to brighten its color, increase its keeping qualities and to obtain the increase price paid by the dealers for the better appearing bleached fruit. It may be sulphured either before or after drying. Sulphuring dried fruit brightens its color, regardless of quality; hence the product sells better with those who disregard the impaired flavor and injurious influence of dry bleached fruit on the consumer's health. Such fruit is objectionable because inferior grades may be fraudulently substituted for better ones, and the acidity being considerably increased, more sugar is needed in cooking. Freshly sliced fruit may be bleached without destroying all the flavor by using but little sulphur at a time. See that the entire surface of the sulphur is burning before placing it in the bleaching box, admit plenty of air and do not leave fruit exposed to fumes longer than necessary. Thus treated less sulphur is absorbed, the taste and odor of which will disappear in drying. Producers will use sulphur just as long as consumers demand bleached fruit, so the real remedy lies in educating public taste to prefer the less attractive but better flavored and more wholesome unbleached fruit.—Oregon Station Bulletin.

Selling Florida Tobacco.

A tobacco crop may be the finest in Florida, but if it is hidden away back in the pine wood no buyer is likely to search it out. A first class expert in tobacco, such as the traveling agent is presumed to be, is a man whose time is too valuable to be spent in long, dreary journeys in quest of unknown quantities. The growers must get together; they must organize and have enough crops bunched in one place to make it worth the while of a high salaried expert to visit and inspect them. On the whole, we think the tyros of Florida have done remarkably well. Numbers of them, without any previous experience, but with unwearied patience and painstaking, have raised crops which netted them from \$100 to \$150 an acre, says the Florida Farmer and Fruit-grower.

Danger in Kainit For Strawberries.

In answer to the question, "How would kainit do for a fertilizer for strawberries?" Charles Black of the New Jersey State Horticultural society said at a recent meeting: I use muriate of potash to get the amount of potash needed in the soil. The trouble with kainit is there is too much chloride. My experience has proved that it should be used only through the winter. I once lost a strawberry plantation by its application. There came a little dry weather and that did it up the same as if salt had been put on it. I have never used much nitrate of soda.

Mr. H. Roberts said if kainit is used it must be early in the winter or it will kill the plants.

The Military Woman.

With so many would-be warriors forging to the front nowadays, it is interesting to note that there are three full-fledged colonels of the fair sex in the country. These feminine officers in state militias are not only possessed of awe-inspiring ensembles, but the true patriotic spirit of the soldier.

The first fair colonel to be appointed to that important position is Mrs. Nellie Ely-Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn. This southern belle was given her commission by Governor Taylor, and when she afterward espoused matrimony considerable commotion ensued on the momentous question as to whether this distinctly military maiden should be called "Mrs." or whether her husband would be entitled to the "colonel."

The second woman to become an army officer is Colonel Butts, of Georgia, who serves her country on the staff of Governor Atkinson. This young woman has a military suit, with brass buttons to beat the band, and on dress parade is said to be a wholesale inspirer of patriotism in her masculine conferees.

More recently Miss Emma Whittington, a society girl of Hot Springs, Ark., has been made a colonel by Governor Jones of that state. As the official sponsor of Company A, Third Infantry, of Arkansas, she has admirably accented the feminine capacity to manage the military man.

It is certainly reassuring in these exciting times to think that if to the aspiring fair defenders of the land Uncle Sam should issue a call to arms these three feminine colonels would doubtless meet this not uncommon masculine manifesto face to face.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

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Uncle Sam is using gun-powder. For every kind of cleaning about the house, use

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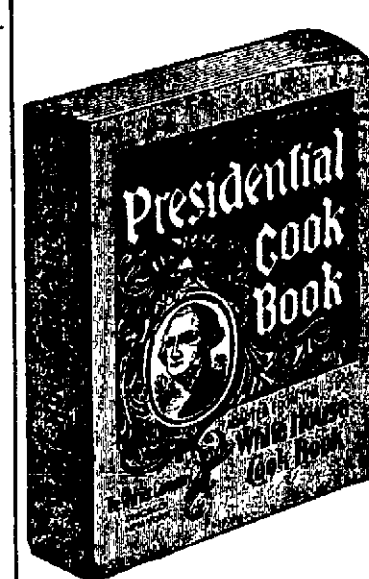


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FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Result of the Republican Primaries at Newman.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN STRASBURG

A Young Woman and a Man Disappear, and People Say They Have Been Murdered—Items From Dalton, Canal Fulton and Justus.

NEWMAN, June 8.—Edward Jones, of Cleveland, who has been visiting Joseph Griffith and family, has returned home.

Misses Jennie Patterson, Annie Austin and Jennie Kitt, of Massillon, spent last Wednesday evening at the Findley residence.

Sarah Prosser has returned from Pittsburgh, after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Winneberg.

Frank Welch, the popular ex-president of this mining district, has been doing good missionary work in behalf of the miners' boycott that is being agitated. It is high time something should be done, for this district is fast losing its trade on account of the difference in price paid for mining. A high price per ton is not of any value unless we have work.

Our Republican primary election passed off very quietly, 37 votes being polled. Wm. Findley was elected congressional delegate and goes unopposed, Thos. J. Morgan alternate; Joseph Griffith delegate to the county convention, and Wm. Rummus central committeeman.

Wm. D. Reese died at his home in this village on June 2 at the advanced age of 78 years, of a general breaking down of the system. He had been a resident of this vicinity for thirty-eight years, was a charter member of Chapman Assembly, No. 164, K. of L., and was buried with the honors of that order at his request last Sunday, the Rev. F. H. Simpson, of Massillon, conducting the services. Interment in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased leaves four sons and five daughters, all grown to manhood and womanhood, and twenty-one grandchildren.

The many friends of Thomas Masters, in his old home here, were grieved to learn of his death on Monday morning. Mr. Masters had been in business at this place for about thirty years, thereby enjoying an extensive acquaintance throughout the entire West end of the county, and was one of the substantial citizens of Lawrence township. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Canal Fulton for twenty-eight years. He was the senior member of the firm of Masters & Findley, who conducted their business affairs together for twenty-two years without the semblance of friction between them. Thus our landmarks are fast passing away.

A CLASS ENTERTAINMENT.
CANAL FULTON, June 8.—The junior class of the high school will render a programme at the high school tonight. It will consist of exercises much the same as those to be given commencement night.

JUSTUS ITEMS.
JUSTUS, June 8.—The children's exercises of Sunday night were excellent and were attended by a large audience.

A festival will be held in the Center church next Saturday evening.

William Acker is visiting in Wyandot county.

George Krichbaum is painting a house at Elton.

A STRASBURG SENSATION.
STRASBURG, June 8.—Samuel Reese, a married man, and Betty Ehlne, a young lady of this place, have disappeared. People are saying now that they were murdered. This is because Frank Hartline, a farmer, came upon two men in his cornfield, who were digging a hole that looked a great deal like a grave. When Hartline made his presence known to the diggers they at once made off, and

having a carriage near at hand, succeeded in making their escape. The town is in a state of great excitement.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 8.—The annual meeting of the River Brethren, held at the hospitable home of the Rev. John Smith on Saturday and Sunday, was interesting throughout and attended by large crowds.

Lizzie Zigler went to Magnolia as a delegate to the Christian Union convention on Tuesday. It will continue over Wednesday and Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Davidson will be in attendance also and will read the address of D. F. Mock, the latter not being able to attend.

The annual temperance picnic will be held in the Frank Hershey grove on Saturday, June 18.

Miss Lulu Herbst was called to Mansfield to the home of her sister, Mrs. Rowe, on account of the sickness of Mrs. Rowe.

Myrie Evans took up his abode, last Tuesday, in the Jackson property, formerly occupied by C. W. Rowe.

Mrs. Rachel Jones has recently made material improvements on her already pleasant residence.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Story, on Sunday evening, a daughter.

Mr. Brooks, of Salem, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Prater, Saturday and Sunday.

E. B. Roush, of Massillon, has the contract for painting the houses of D. L. Mock and James Buttermore.

Singing school at District No. 4 is again in progress, with C. K. Reineohl as instructor.

J. M. Groff was in Canton on business last Friday.

A DALTON RUNAWAY.

DALTON, June 8.—Jack Nunan rode with John Bowers on a heavy two-horse wagon through town yesterday evening. Bowers was on his way to East Greenville. Nunan lives there. When the horse took fright, Nunan jumped. He was picked up for dead. Today, however, he is able to be about, though covered with cuts and bruises. No one else was injured.

THE WHITMIRE REUNION.

NAVARRE, June 7.—The Whitmire reunion this year was even more largely attended and more successful than any of its predecessors. The Rev. Mr. Fritz, of the U. B. church of Navarre, the Rev. Mr. Mong, of Zoar station, and Prof. Richardson, of Magnolia, delivered addresses. John B. Whitmire is well known in Massillon, having at one time appeared before an audience in that city in "The Heroic Dutchman," playing the title role himself. The play was presented by the "Star of Bethlehem" company, an amateur theatrical organization of this township.

INTERESTING CANAL FULTON ITEMS.

CANAL FULTON, June 7.—The residence of Andrew Smith, which was partially burned Saturday night, caught fire again Monday night, in some mysterious manner, and was totally destroyed. The loss is \$800, and the insurance is \$300. The household goods were saved. The first fire was the result of a defective flue. Several members of the Smith family are ill with the measles, and it is feared the excitement of the past few days may have a serious effect.

The congressional delegates from this place are R. F. Myers, C. M. Shafer, William Wagner and Dr. A. B. Campbell. The county delegates are Prof. J. H. Foote, D. J. Wilhelm, Evan Williams, John Shallenberger, C. J. Miller and Orrin McDowell. The committeemen are Joseph Griffith and Frank Miller. Through some mistake, the number of tickets sent here from Canton was not within fifty of being great enough. Great excitement prevailed, and charges and counter charges of all sorts were made. Nobody was allowed to vote after the supply of tickets was exhausted.

BROOKER'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as ever. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Ohio Protected Home Circle.

AKRON, June 8.—The grand circle of Ohio Protected Home circle is holding a session in this city. Over 125 delegates were present, representing 8,000 members in Ohio. The meeting yesterday afternoon was one of organization, and last night the visitors were entertained in the Grand Opera house. The supreme president, P. D. Stratton of Erie, Pa., is here.

Without an Equal.

"My husband and I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the best medicine we ever tried. I was weak and tired and could hardly get around to do my work, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am well and strong." Mrs. JEAN DONNER, Little Hocking, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25c.

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"Fortress Monroe, Va., April 12. Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find money order for \$1. Please send Allen's Foot-Ease to Captain Evans, U. S. N., commanding battleship Iowa, Key West, Fla. Also send to Naval Cadet Frank Taylor Evans, battleship Massachusetts, Hampton Roads, Va." Letters like this come daily. Allen's Foot-Ease is a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen, hot, sweating feet. If you walk, march or stand you want it. All druggists and shoe stores sell it for 25 cents. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Ormstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is literally written in blood. It is traced in the vital fluid. Of millions of the human race, its positive medicinal merit. And curative power is written upon the hearts, and graven upon the minds of thousands of people whom it has cured. And given good health. When there seemed nothing before them but darkness and despair. It cures all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood by its intrinsic merit as The One True Blood Purifier.

Very Low Rates to San Francisco.

Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y.) Excursion tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates June 28 and 29, limited to return until August 30, inclusive, account of meeting of North American Turners' Union. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write, C. Traver, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburgh, or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Opportunities for Homeseekers.

To encourage settlers in western Minnesota and South Dakota, where excellent opportunities are presented for establishing homes, the North-Western Line has placed in effect reduced rates for immigrant movables and will also sell homeseekers' tickets at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, on June 21. Inquire of agents for particulars and send for copy of Northwestern Homeseeker to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

DALTON'S EX-MAYOR ASSAULTED.

The Result of Dalton's Sensational Damage Suit.

Christian Reimer, now of the fourth ward, on Thursday afternoon, in front of the court house, on West Liberty street, committed an unprovoked assault on C. J. Harrold, ex-mayor of Dalton. The assault is said to have been the result of the arrest of members of Reimer's family while Mr. Harrold was mayor at Dalton. Reimer struck Mr. Harrold such a blow on the shoulder with his cane that it was broken, and when Harrold started away to avoid his blows, Reimer again hit him, this time over the head with one of the pieces. Mr. Harrold was urged to have Reimer arrested, but refused to do so, saying that he did not believe the man was responsible for his act. The attack created considerable excitement, owing to Reimer's loud talk.—Wooster Republican.

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Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West for adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898.

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Unfavorable news from Madrid, and an inclination to realize profits by long holders of stock, caused a slight decline today. Sugar was also influential in the decline. On rumors of the reduction of the dividend, which proved to be only rumors, a few large operators think an advance in money is coming soon. The close was unsettled.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	144	144	139 1/2	140 1/4
American Tobacco.....	109 1/2	110 1/4	109	109 1/2
Atchafalca (Pfd.).....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35
O. B. & Q.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	103	103	102 1/2	103 1/2
Jersey Central.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Manhattan.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rock Island.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
St. Paul.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Western Union.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

Chicago, June 8.

Press—Hogs active, \$3.70@4.17; cattle steady, beefs \$4.00@4.25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.....				
June.....	88	89 1/2	87	10 1/4
July.....	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Sept.....				
Corn.....				
July.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	32
Sept.....	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Oats.....				
July.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23
Sept.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pork.....				
July.....	10 30	10 30	10 10	10 25
Sept.....	10 45	10 50	10 30	10 45
Lard.....				
July.....	5 90	5 92	5 82	5 87
Sept.....	6 05	6 05	5 92	5 95

Chicago, June 8.

The wheat market, today, was steady and quite firm. Liverpool cables were very favorable, closing from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 d. above the close of yesterday. The market, although firm, did

not respond as it should to such cables. Mr. Leiter was reported to be selling September wheat, but not much confidence was placed in this report, as it is thought that he has his hands full with his cash wheat, which, although it showed a moderate reaction today, will sell higher. The local receipts were 14 cars more than estimated, and the exports, wheat and flour, lighter, 304,000 bushels. Putts and calls, September wheat, 75 1/2 and 77 1/2.

TOLEDO, June 8.

Wheat, 103.

DALTON, June 8.—Wheat, \$1.00.

NAVARRE, June 8.—Wheat, \$1.00.

BEACH CITY, June 8.—Wheat, \$1.00.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon market:

	Price.
Wheat per bushel.....	1 00
Rye, per bushel.....	45
Oats.....	30-31
Corn.....	45
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	15-16
Flax Seed.....	32-33
Timothy Seed.....	\$1.15-1.25
Brass, per 100 lbs.....	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	1 00
Hay.....	\$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

	Price.
Choice Butter, per lb.....	08-10
Eggs, per dozen.....	10
Lard, per lb.....	8
Hams, per lb.....	8-9
Shoulders per lb.....	6-7
Chickens, live per lb.....	15
Potatoes.....	1 40
Apples.....	1 40
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 35
Onions.....	20
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	20-25
Chickens, live per lb.....	15-16
Salt, per barrel.....	10-11
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	2-3
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	4-5

PITTSBURGH, June 7.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 95c@1.00; No. 2 red, 90c@95c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41c@42c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35c@36c; high mixed shelled, 35c@36c.

OATS—No. 1 white oats, 33c@34c; No. 2 white, clipped, 32c@33c; extra No. 8 white, 32c@33c; light mixed, 31c@32c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$10.75@11.00; No. 2, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$8.50@9.00; timothy, No. 1, \$10.00@10.50; No. 2, \$9.50@10.00; wagon hay, \$10.50@11.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65c@70c per pair; small, 55c@60c; spring chickens, 45c@50c per dozen; ducks, 40c@45c per pair; turkeys, 60c@65c per pound; geese, 40c@45c per pair; chickens, 10c@15c; turkeys, 14c@15c; geese, 7c@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 18c@19c; extra creamery, 17c@18c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14c@15c; country roll, 10c@12c; low grade and cooking, 8c@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 55c@60c; new Ohio, full cream, 7c@7 1/2c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11c@12c; Limburger, new, 10c@10 1/2c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c@12c; block, 10c@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10c@11c, candied, 11c@12c.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 35 loads; the market was steady at unchanged prices. Supply today light; market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra, \$5.00@5.10, prime, \$4.90@5.00; good, \$4.80@4.90; fair, \$4.70@4.80; common, \$4.60@4.70; common to good fat oxen, \$2.50@4.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.50; heifers, \$3.00@4.50; fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@3.00; fat calves, \$5.00@6.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@4.50.

Today's very low at last week's closing prices; market's receipts light; market very dull; nothing doing. We would give quotations as follows: Prime heavy, \$4.25@4.30; assorted medium, \$4.25; heavy Yorkers, \$4.15@4.20; fair to good light Yorkers, \$4.00@4.10; pigs, \$3.70@3.85; roughs, \$3.50@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday 15 loads, market firm on sheep and low on lambs. Supply today light, market firm on sheep; steady on lambs. We would quote as follows: Choice clipped, \$4.30@4.35; good, \$4.20@4.25; fair, \$4.00@4.15; common, \$3.25@3.50; choice clipped lambs, \$5.00@5.15; common to good, \$4.00@4.50; spring lambs, \$3.00@3.25; veal calves, \$5.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI, June 7.

HOGS—Market dull at \$4.25@4.30.

CATTLE—Market quiet at \$2.50@4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.75@4.00. Lambs—Market steady at \$5.00@6.25.

NEW YORK, June 7.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, f. o. b., \$1.10@1.12, export grade.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 37c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 20c; No. 2 white, 22c.

CATTLE—Feeling firm. Cables slow and unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for good stock steady. Sheep, \$3.50@4.50; yearlings nominal, lambs, \$5.00@7.00, mainly \$4.75@5.00; market steady; quotations at \$4.15@4.40; southern and western pigs, \$4.15@4.40.

Legal Notice.

Jacob Smith, whose residence and post-office address are Harvard, Wayne County, Iowa, will take notice that on May 8th, 1898, Catherine Smith, plaintiff, filed her petition against him as defendant, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, Cause No. 12,322, to recover from him the sum of \$25.42 with interest at 5% per annum, on \$21.43 thereof from May 25th, 1888, on \$20.00 thereof from April 1st, 1888, and on \$1.99 thereof from Oct. 23rd, 1888, on three promissory notes executed by him to her, one of them for \$25.42, dated Nov. 8th, 1876, payable one year after its date, with \$50 endorsed as said thereon May 25th, 1888, another of them for the sum of \$20, dated April 1st, 1888, payable a twelve months after its date, with 5% interest, and the last one of them for \$1.99, dated March 7th, 1888, payable four weeks after its date, with \$10 paid thereon on Oct. 23rd, 1888; that for the first mentioned sum of money, with interest as aforesaid, she asks judgment against him, and for her costs of suit; that an order of attachment in said action has been duly issued against his property in said Stark County, and levy thereon made, and that James A. Wilson and the Massillon Elm Run Coal Co. have also been garnished in said action, and duly notified garnished.

Said Jacob Smith is required to answer the said petition by July 8th, 1898.

By CATHERINE SMITH, Her Attorney.

By Baldwin & Young, Massillon, O., May 19, 1898.

Executor's Sale.

John Boerner, Executor of Jacob Paul, deceased.

Sophia Paul (now Freedman), Widow.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1898,

at 8 o'clock a. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 289, appraised at \$1,000.00; lot No. 290, appraised at \$500.00; lot No. 291, appraised at \$500.00.

Also the three following tracts of land, situated in the Third Ward of the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and being part of out lot No. 42, containing 5.76 acres of land, appraised at \$500.00, and being more particularly described as follows:

First. Beginning in the North line of lot No. 994 in said City, 5 feet Eastwardly from the Northwest corner of said lot; thence Northwardly along the East line of a foot alley, 35.43 feet to the South line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. 37 1/2 feet; thence South 29 degrees, 15 minutes East, 65.5 feet